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## Mondale, Jackson Vow To Drop Differences; Pledge Campaign Unity

By Lee May  
Los Angeles Times Service

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — The Democratic presidential candidate, Walter F. Mondale, and a former rival, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, vowed Tuesday to campaign together in a common battle against President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Jackson said that he has "embraced the mission" to support Mr. Mondale "with great fervor." But he reserved the right to disagree publicly with him, saying, "We have the right to be united without being uniform."

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson were meeting for the first time since July's Democratic National Convention, which had left many black delegates disenchanted. The meeting represented an attempt to end weeks of public bickering between the two men.

After the two-hour meeting at Mr. Mondale's home, the two held a joint press conference. Mr. Mondale said that it was a "very useful conversation" over a "wide range of issues" and will make him and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, "better able to make our case" for victory in the Nov. 6 election.

There appeared to be no plans to give Mr. Jackson a post in the campaign. But Mr. Jackson cited a great need to defeat President Reagan and said: "I want to be a part of a process to end the danger index and the misery index and make our world more safe and more secure."

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson stood side by side, appearing stiff and formal. Mr. Jackson, who arrived late for the meeting, showed little of his characteristic looseness and warmth.

Mr. Mondale said that there was

no "nepotism" between the two men leading to the decision to campaign together. While the two promised to make joint appearances, they said that they had not set any times or places.

Mr. Jackson said that he had not taken "any vow of silence nor have I taken anything to put an amendment on my sense of conscience."

This is a democratic party, a democratic process," he said. "We have the right to agree and the right to disagree without being disagreeable."

In an apparent effort to mollify

Jewish voters who generally have

highly negative views of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale made a point of noting that he and Mr. Jackson still disagree on some issues, specifically U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Mr. Jackson praised Mr. Mondale for having included more women and minority group members on his staff and criticized Mr. Reagan on a broad variety of issues.

"I am rather convinced that under Walter Mondale we'll live in a less dangerous world" than under Mr. Reagan, Mr. Jackson said.

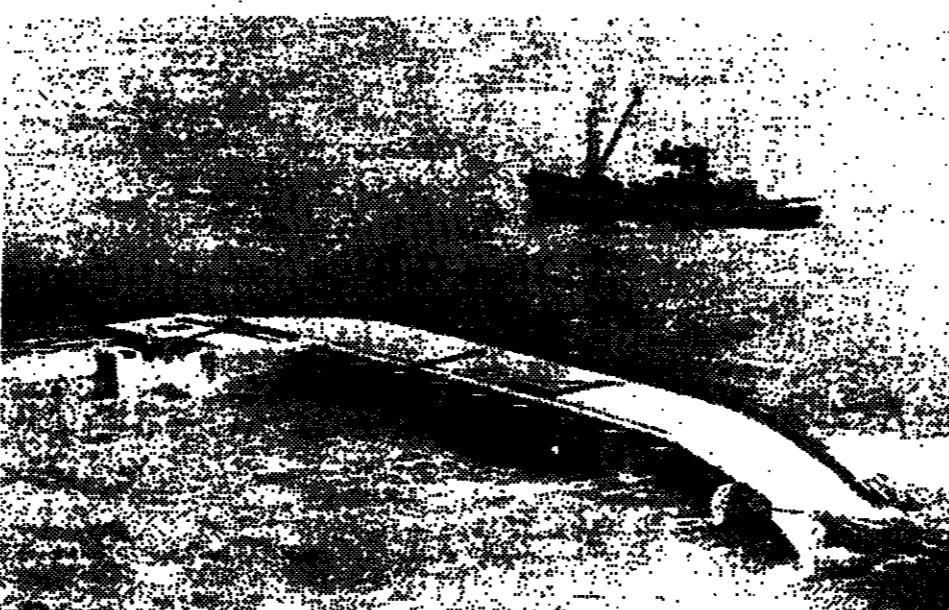
Mr. Jackson has pressed Mr. Mondale to take stronger stands on issues affecting minorities and to give them a greater role in his campaign. He met with Mr. Mondale both in an effort to settle differences between the two and as part of a strategy session involving 54 blacks from around the nation, most of whom are politicians.

He said Tuesday that he was going to urge those black leaders to support Mr. Mondale enthusiastically. However, most of them have already stated their support for the Democratic candidate.

The press conference capped a

day in which Mr. Mondale tried to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



The French freighter Mont-Louis, with 30 barrels of radioactive waste aboard, lies on its side off the Belgian coast. A salvage tug stands by to monitor an oil-slick from the craft.

## U.S. Monitoring of Pacific Air Routes Is Court Issue in Korean Jet Downing

By Douglas B. Feaver  
and Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Two

months after the Soviet Union shot down a Korean Air Lines civilian plane Sept. 1, killing all 269 persons on board, the Federal Aviation Administration, with help from the U.S. Air Force, began closely monitoring all flights on the North Pacific route from which the Korean plane had strayed.

Since then, 38 aircraft have been

warned that they were more than 11 miles (18 kilometers) off course

between Alaska and Japan. Only

two were more than 25 miles off

course, the FAA said Tuesday.

The question of how much moni-

toring and warning the United

States is expected to provide on the

five North Pacific routes it controls

has become central to civil litigation

about the accident. It has also

led to the charge, based on Soviet

allegations, that KAL Flight 007

really was on a spy mission for the

United States.

Another theory is that U.S. intel-

ligence services may have moni-

tored the pilots' mistake but did not

warn them.

A State Department official re-

jected both theories Tuesday in a

briefing to discuss the event. "The

United States does not use civilian

airliners for intelligence purposes,"

he said.

He also said that "no agency of

the U.S. government even knew the

plane was off course and was in

difficulty until after it was shot

down."

That point is being contested in

court as attorneys representing sur-

vivors of the victims press their

case. Lawyers are expected to begin

taking depositions from U.S. em-

ployees next month.

The only official international

investigation into the incident was

conducted by the International Civil

Aviation Organization, a UN group

of which the United States and the

Soviet Union are members.

Its conclusion is one that most U.S.

aviation experts think is the most

logical explanation.

Somehow, the organization con-

cluded, the crew members of Flight

007 misprogrammed their naviga-

tional computer system so that it

automatically guided the plane

deep into Soviet territory instead of

flying the North Pacific flight track

20, which comes at one point

within 11 miles (18 kilometers) of

Soviet territory. Pilots call the track

"Red 20."

After the plane got lost, the Inter-

national Civil Aviation Organiza-

tion said, the Soviet Union as-

sumed that it was an intelligence

aircraft and, therefore, did not

make exhaustive efforts to identify

the aircraft through in-flight visual

observations."

The United States has official

search and rescue responsibility for

the North Pacific area under an

international agreement. Its official

plan says that search and rescue is

defined as "rendering aid to per-

sons and property in distress or

potential distress."

Court records show that the

search and rescue plan is the heart

so far of the plaintiffs' case against

the United States in civil suits at

U.S. District Court here. There are

three defendants — Korean Air

Lines, Linton Industries, which

manufactured the navigation sys-

tem on Flight 007, and the U.S.

government. The Soviet Union is

not a defendant, although it is clear

it would be if its government could

be tried to court.

In an April ruling, a U.S. District

Court judge, Aubrey E. Robinson

Jr., declined to dismiss the govern-

ment as a defendant and permitted

legal discovery "against the United

States... limited to facts tending

to prove the existence of duty to warn

or to work civilian aircraft in peril or

off course."

Judge Robinson said that attor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, left, visited Walter F. Mondale at his Minnesota home.

## Pierre Gemayel, Lebanese Official And President's Father, Dies at 78

United Press International

BEIRUT — Pierre Gemayel, founder of Lebanon's rightist Christian Phalangist Party and father of President Amin Gemayel, died Wednesday. He was 78.

Security sources in Christian East Beirut said that Mr. Gemayel died of a heart attack in the mountain village of Bikfaya. He had been suffering from a heart ailment for months but had attended a cabinet session Wednesday.

"Faithful to his mission to the last moment, he attended the cabinet session," said the Voice of Lebanon, the Phalangist Party radio.

Mr. Gemayel was also the father of Bashir Gemayel, the Lebanese president-elect who was assassinated in 1982. Bashir Gemayel was succeeded by his brother, Lebanon television said that Amin Gemayel interrupted a meeting on hearing of his father's death and rushed with family members to Bikfaya, 11 miles (18 kilometers) northeast of Beirut.

Pierre Gemayel, perhaps more than anyone in Lebanon, personified the bitter divisions between Christians and Moslems.

On April 13, 1975, militiamen of his Phalangist Party started Lebanon's long-running civil war with an assault on a busload of Palestinians in Aïn el-Kunnefach, a suburb of Christian East Beirut. Thirty-three passengers were killed. Mr. Gemayel was nearby, attending the consecration of a new church.

In 1982, he went to Berlin for the Olympic Games and was deeply impressed by the discipline, organization and civic-mindedness of the youth groups in Nazi Germany. Upon his return to Lebanon, he

decided with a group of young Christians, mostly of the Maronite Catholic sect, to found the Phalangist movement.

Their motto was and is "God, Country and Family." Its slogan was "Lebanon First" and its emblem was the cedar tree, the national symbol.

Mr. Gemayel steered the Phalangists on a uncompromising path against Communism, and later against the kind of pan-Arab nationalism that sought to align Lebanon with Syria and Nasser's Egypt.

Mr. Gemayel joined the cabinet of Prime Minister Rafik al-Assad of Syria and became minister for health and communications. This year he became minister for health and communications.

Mr. Gemayel later turned to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and became a leading advocate of rapprochement with the Damascus government. In several trips to Damascus, he was always received by Mr. Assad.

The Phalangists broke with Syria in 1978, because of mounting resistance of the party's extreme wing to the Syrian military presence in the Christian-dominated sector of Lebanon.

But Mr. Gemayel's hostility toward Damascus remained tentative. He seemed more willing than other Christian leaders to accept Syrian mediation to end the sectarian conflict.

Some reference works say Mr.

Cracow that remains Poland's only independent paper. The article managed to link Jews, Catholic political dissidents and Masons as somehow anti-Polish and anti-Communist.

Miss Dembska has concentrated her attacks on the weekly *Polityka* and its assistant editor and columnist, Daniel Paszat. *Polityka*, whose circulation of 350,000 is believed to be at least 10 times greater than that of *Rzecznik*, was for years edited by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a deputy prime minister and a professor of liberal arts.

*Polityka*'s staff says they see their paper as worldly, sophisticated and eclectic. Recent issues have contained such features as an interview with Isaac Bashevis Singer in New York, a story about the conflicting histories of the Warsaw uprising, and a rave review of a British television production of a Tom Stoppard play about the outlawed Solidarity trade union that is available here only on video cassette.

On several occasions, *Polityka*'s editors have been forced to defend themselves at high-level formal hearings against charges of revisionism and anti-Comm

## 20 Percent of Asians Voted In Boycotted S. African Poll

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Elections for the new Asian chamber of the South African Parliament attracted little more than 20 percent of registered Asian voters, officials said Wednesday. Opponents of the apartheid system had organized a boycott, and police and protesters clashed during the day of voting.

The Department of Internal Affairs said final figures showed that 83,186 of the 411,711 registered Asian voters, 20.2 percent, participated in Tuesday's election.

The National People's Party won

18 of the 40 seats to be filled by direct election. The Solidarity Party won 17, the Progressive Independent Party won one seat and independents took four. Five other seats will be filled by appointment or by an electoral college.

Boycott organizers regard the new parliamentary system as a sham of the ruling white-minority government. They contended the low turnout by the Asian minority was "an enormous victory for those struggling for a democratic and nonracial South Africa."

On Aug. 22, just under 30 percent

of the registered voters of mixed-race elected 80 members to their House of Representatives also a new body established in a revised constitution approved last year by white voters. In the mixed race voting, only 60 percent of those eligible to register did so.

The white minority government calls the new Asian and mixed-race chambers of Parliament a step toward racial reform.

There were few differences among the five parties competing in the Asian election, and the campaign became, in effect, a referendum on the new constitution. Some politicians said the new system offered a starting point for further change.

Boycotters regard the new system as a fraud because the white chamber has veto power over the two new houses and because it leaves the black majority of 22 million with no voice in government.

There are about 5 million whites and 2.7 million people of mixed-race in South Africa. Most of the 850,000 Asians are of Indian descent.

Fifty-two demonstrators were arrested Tuesday in disturbances around the country on charges that included intimidation and assault, according to Lieutenant Henry Beck at police headquarters in Pretoria.

In the only incident reported Wednesday, police used tear gas to disperse about 700 boycotting students at a high school in Katlehong, a black township east of Johannesburg, a police spokesman there said.

Another police spokesman said there were 43 incidents of unrest on election day around the country. This included several clashes between police firing tear gas and rubber bullets, and boycotters hurling rocks and gasoline bombs.

Hundreds of Jews joined demonstrators of Umm el Fahm at the entrance to the village, vowing to block Mr. Kahane from entering. It was the largest display of Israeli sympathy for Arabs since a wave of anger swept Israel after the 1982 massacre of Palestinian refugees in two camps in Lebanon.

The police said five policemen were hurt when demonstrators overturned a police car in Lenasia.

The Mondale campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, discussing the campaign's effort to gather support from a variety of sources said that Mr. Anderson would be given a staff and budget in his new campaign post.

Mr. Johnson, speaking on Mr. Mondale's campaign plane, said that there was "no present plan" to provide funds for either Mr. Jackson or Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

Mr. Mondale appeared at the rally and named Mr. Anderson to a newly created campaign post of radio.

## Jackson to Assist Mondale

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of Independents for Mondale-Ferraro.

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gain support from both the political left and center. Mr. Jackson is the Mondale-Ferraro campaign's left and John B. Anderson, the center.

Mr. Anderson, the former Republican congressman from Illinois who ran as an independent presidential candidate in 1980, endorsed Mr. Mondale at a rally in Urbana, Illinois.

Mr. Mondale appeared at the rally and named Mr. Anderson to a newly created campaign post of radio.

He said that to try to support the weapon's authenticity Mr. Heidemann asked him to forge an accompanying note from Bormann to Admiral Karl Donitz, who briefly succeeded Hitler.

Mr. Kujau said he was told to write the words: "Everything is hopeless. The Führer has shot himself with this pistol. Heil Hitler."

Earlier Mr. Kujau said he signed a contract with Mr. Heidemann under which he would be paid two million marks, minus a 10-percent commission for Mr. Heidemann, to produce 27 diaries.

He said later that Mr. Heidemann had told him he could produce as many as 50 diaries because the more there were, the less suspicion there would be that they were fakes.

Mr. Heidemann is alleged to have received at least 1.7 million marks from Stern for his part in the deal. The remaining six million marks paid by the magazine is still missing.

## THE WHOLE WORLD OF AEROSPACE TAKES ITS DIRECTION-AND ITS DIRECTORIES-FROM FLIGHT

Flight International is the leading journal for aerospace professionals everywhere. Published in London, with a global network of correspondents and a globe-travelling team of experts, it reports and analyses new developments in air transport, defence, business and light aviation, spaceflight, avionics, industry and technology world-wide.

Flight International is equally famous for its unique series of international directories, appearing in its pages on fourteen occasions every year. They provide comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date reference material across the entire spectrum of aerospace today.

In this week's issue:  
FARNBOROUGH SPECIAL  
containing a full guide to the 1984 Farnborough International Air Show—so full that you could almost say the show starts here!

## FLIGHT INTERNATIONAL

The weekly news magazine for aerospace professionals

## U.S. Tracking of Air Routes Is Court Issue in Jet Downing

(Continued from Page 1)

neys could not pursue the question of whether U.S. Air Force planes deployed in the vicinity of Flight 007 could have confused Soviet intelligence about the identity of the KAL plane or other national security issues.

The State Department official said Tuesday that the KAL plane

"could not have been warned by U.S. authorities that it was off course. Only the Soviets... knew where it was before it was shot down, because they had tracked it for two and a half hours."

The official said Japanese air controllers were aware that an unidentified plane was flying over Soviet territory, but that they did not connect these radar tracks with the KAL flight at the time.

■ KAL Files Suit

Korean Air Lines filed libel suits Tuesday against the British magazine Defense Attaché and Thames Television for reports that Flight 007 was shot down while on a spy mission. The Associated Press reported from London.

The magazine and the television station asserted this summer that the flight deliberately flew over Soviet territory so that Western intelligence could monitor the resulting radar and electronic signals from the Soviet air defense system.

■ While Nasser avoided a visible role, General Naguib for almost a year was recognized in Egypt and as the leader of the revolution.

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## NASA Delays Space Shuttle By 24 Hours In 3d Setback

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

The maiden voyage of the space shuttle Discovery was postponed Tuesday night for the third time because of a timing problem in the electronic system that jettisons the ship's booster rockets and fuel tank when they are empty.

Liftoff was rescheduled for 8:36 A.M. Thursday at the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

The announcement that the mission had been scrubbed again was made 12 hours before the scheduled liftoff. The crew of six was sleeping at the time and fueling of the shuttle had not yet been started.

"This is a prudent thing to do," said Jesse W. Moore, associate administrator of space flight for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "We have every confidence that by delaying 24 hours we'll be right back on schedule."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Moore said: "Under certain remote circumstances, this timing problem could result in a failure of the shuttle to jettison its two solid rocket boosters when they burn out or its large external fuel tank when it exhausts its fuel."

Although a remote possibility, either occurrence could be catastrophic to the \$1.2-billion Discovery and its crew. With its solid rocket boosters or its external tank still attached to its fuselage, Discovery could neither fly into orbit nor return safely to earth.

The problem involved Discovery's Master Events Controller, a device that "hears" commands telling it when to fire the solid rocket engines and jettison the burned-out boosters and external tank. Tests of the computers disclosed early Tuesday that their timing was fractions of a second off that of the Master Events Controller, listening to their instructions.

Later, sitting together on the ground, Arabs and Jews heard Mr. Mahmood announce: "We have won." The mayor told the crowd that Mr. Kahane would not be allowed in and warned of possible bloodshed if the rabbi tried to enter the village.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir issued a statement calling Mr. Kahane a "negative, dangerous and harmful phenomenon."

■ Setback for Peres

Shimon Peres and his Labor Party suffered a setback Wednesday in efforts to form a government when four small parties tilted toward supporting the Likud bloc. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

An aide to Mr. Shamir said the orthodox Shas Party had signed an agreement with Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc not to support Mr. Peres.

He said three other parties, Moshava, Agudath Israel and Tami, which between them control another seven parliamentary seats, were about to do the same.

■ Late Tuesday, engineers worked to install new instructions in the shuttle's master computer memory to bypass those normally given to the Master Events Controller.

Engineers at the Johnson Space Center in Houston and at Rockwell International in Downey, California, independently tested the new instructions and found the results "comfortable," a NASA spokesman said.

"Even though the testing was going well, there was still a lack of confidence," said Charles Reidmond, a NASA spokesman. "They wanted more time for more eyes to look at the software problem."

He said the 24-hour delay would also give the crew and flight directors a chance to practice using a manual backup system for discarding the spent boosters and tank.

Discovery's maiden voyage has been postponed twice before. Discovery's maiden voyage was initially delayed on June 25 by a faulty computer, which was replaced. The six-day mission was aborted the following day, seconds before liftoff, when one of Discovery's three main engines began to fire and then shut itself down when its main fuel valve closed for some still-unexplained reason.

The shuttle's crew — Henry W. Hartfield Jr., the commander; Michael L. Coats, the pilot; Charles D. Walker, Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Mullane, Dr. Steven A. Hawley and Dr. Judith A. Resnik — is noteworthy for a couple of reasons.

Dr. Hawley, a mission specialist, is the husband of Sally K. Ride, the first American woman astronaut to travel into space. Dr. Resnik, another mission specialist, will be the second.

While in orbit, the crew is to deploy three communications satellites. One is to be leased by the U.S. Navy, while one is owned by Satellite Business Systems and the third will be operated by American Telephone & Telegraph.

■ Anti-Rebel Chief Replaced in Peru

The Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, California — State officials and a cousin of Howard Hughes signed an agreement Wednesday that ultimately will pay California \$119 million to \$130 million to settle its inheritance tax on the late billionaire's estate.

The magazine and the television station asserted this summer that the flight deliberately flew over Soviet territory so that Western intelligence could monitor the resulting radar and electronic signals from the Soviet air defense system.

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## Canada's Tory Leader Puts Tag of \$3 Billion On Campaign Promises

By Douglas Martin  
*New York Times Service*

TORONTO — Brian Mulroney, leader of Canada's opposition Progressive Conservative Party, has asserted that his campaign promises would cost about \$3 billion over the next two years, but would not require any overall increase in taxes or increase the \$23-billion federal deficit, a record for Canada.

Instead, he said, they would be paid for through tax revisions to make the wealthy pay more, reallocation of funds from other government programs and reductions in overhead. Canada's economy, in line with its population, is roughly one-tenth the size of that of the United States.

Mr. Mulroney was responding Tuesday to assertions by Prime Minister John Turner, leader of the Liberal Party, that the Conservatives' \$33 billion campaign promises, by Mr. Turner's count, either will not be fulfilled or will necessitate tax increases.

"We want to rebuild a devastated economy which has suffered for too long from the kind of suspicion and hostility which Mr. Turner clearly seeks to perpetuate," Mr. Mulroney told an audience of about 1,500 people at the Royal York Hotel here. He was addressing the Empire Club and the Canadian Club of Toronto.

In his speech, Mr. Mulroney cited several specific promises and provided an estimate of the cost of each over the next two years. They included \$206 million in tax relief for the energy sector, \$204 million in additional health and welfare programs, \$220 million in job training for young people and \$146 million in additional defense outlays.

According to the Liberals, the Tory promises include 113 to raise

spending, 26 that would reduce government revenues through tax breaks and 2 to increase government revenues. They said 16 promises were made to the fisheries industry, 14 to women and 8 to shipbuilders.

The economic issue has become increasingly central in a campaign that has turned mean in its final week. The Liberals, who are running from 14 to 17 points behind the Conservatives in most polls, have attacked more sharply, with Mr. Turner now routinely calling Mr. Mulroney, who has been accused of excessive gibberish, a "plastic man."

The Liberals also have issued repeated calls for more information on Tory proposals and have employed increasingly negative television advertising of a sort the prime minister is said to have ruled out earlier.

One such ad, directly addressing the cost issue, shows a shopping cart being wheeled up to a cash register. None of the items, labeled "Tory promises," carries a price tag.

Mr. Turner's own plight was underlined by a poll released Tuesday showing him trailing his two opponents in the Vancouver electoral district where he is running. The poll, conducted by the Global Television Network and a Vancouver television station, showed his Tory opponent with 53 percent support, the New Democratic Party candidate with 23 percent and Mr. Turner with 20 percent.

The prime minister, who took office on June 30, succeeding Pierre Elliott Trudeau, thus faces a clear possibility of losing in his own district as his party collapses in general defeat. Political analysts say it is far from certain that another Liberal will step aside later to allow Mr. Turner to run in a by-election for a safer seat somewhere else if he has to let the party to a severe defeat.

Mr. Turner plans a detailed response to his opponent's economic speech on Thursday, and will take time off from his campaign Wednesday to prepare it. His immediate reaction, in Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, was to suggest that Mr. Mulroney's outlook was based



Brian Mulroney, campaigning in Ottawa.

## Hunt for Pastora's Would-Be Killer Fails

By Edward Cody  
*Washington Post Service*

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The man who killed three reporters and a guerrilla in an attempt to blow up Edén Pastora Gómez, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, three months ago has made good his escape, leaving behind anger and mystery but no solid leads.

Costa Rican investigators say they have made little progress in their effort to establish his identity and whereabouts. They say they are still awaiting answers from police in other countries to queries sent out shortly after the May 30 bombing at the jungle headquarters of Mr. Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

But with no major government intelligence agency putting a high priority on the search, diplomatic sources acknowledge the man who, in trying to murder the guerrilla leader, killed four other persons and wounded two dozen, is likely to remain free.

Based on interrogation of reporters present when the explosion occurred, Costa Rican investigators are convinced it was set off by a bearded man posing as a photographer and carrying a stolen Danish passport, identifying him as Per Anker Hansen. The aluminum camera case he was carrying, they say, was packed with C-4 plastic explosive and detonated by signals from a small radio device found later near the shack where Mr. Pastora had just begun a press conference.

The investigators know the assassin is not Mr. Hansen, a Danish architect who reported his passport stolen four years ago, and who has never been to Central America. They also think the killer was not a photographer. The agency he said he worked for does not exist and the French authorities report that no one had heard of him at the Paris address he listed on registering at the Gran Via Hotel in San José.

The Tory leader also promised a number of steps to address Canada's flagging economic performance quickly if his party takes office. Among other things, he pledged a meeting with premiers of the provinces to devise common economic strategies, an early recall of Parliament and a high-level economic conference of various interest groups.

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## Firepower, Politics and Intense Heat Are All Factors in Iran-Iraq Standoff

By Richard Halloran  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The conflict between Iraq and Iran has settled into a war of waiting in the muggy summer heat, with small patrols from each side probing a no-man's-land to spot targets for sporadic artillery fire, according to American military analysts.

The analysts, with access to the best information available here on the war, say they see no signs of a long-awaited Iranian offensive. Moreover, they agree with an assessment by the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Iran would be defeated if it attacked Iraq. Iraq started the war four years ago next month.

The analysts say that if Iran were

to throw all of its 500,000 soldiers against well-prepared Iraqi defenses and an Iraqi advantage in firepower and armor, it would risk having its army destroyed.

The Iraqis are well-fortified in earth bunkers, with a swamp on the right flank and a flooded marsh on the left. Those defenses would channel Iranian forces into the most heavily fortified Iraqi positions and fields of fire.

Now, Iraqi patrols cross the Shatt-al-Arab channel and the Tigris River, their front line, into the six-mile-wide (10-kilometer-wide) no-man's-land and occasionally spot Iranian troops and call in artillery fire on them. The analysts say both sides seem to be avoiding ci-

vilian targets, as they agreed they would.

The Iraqis have kept their tanks and mechanized infantry in reserve about 20 miles behind the front line, ready to use them if the Iranians should attack.

The analysts say that, beyond the artillery fire and the patrolling, the Iraqis continue to train their soldiers in individual and small-unit combat. But they had little measure of the morale of an army that has suffered 220,000 dead and wounded in the four years of the war.

A Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report made public Monday noted speculation that "there is a reservoir of resentment among the professional Iraqi military" over President Saddam Hussein's conduct of the war.

The report said that the Iraqi leader, "who is not a military man, reportedly imagines himself to be a master strategist." More resentment was said to have been caused by Mr. Hussein's execution of officers he deemed responsible for military setbacks.

On the Iranian side, an army of 500,000 soldiers, about the same size as that in Iraq, has been training hard as individuals and in small units until recently, the analysts say. Many had been rushed to the front without military training, they say.

But that training has slackened off, the analysts say, for reasons they could only guess. The heat has been regularly higher than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), which may have caused officers to ease up. Training also consumes fuel and ammunition.

Meanwhile, in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, rescue teams searched for more victims in the rubble of a Palestinian guerrilla jail and an adjacent base wrecked by Israeli planes Tuesday. At least 25 bodies have been recovered.

**■ Iraq Denies Hijacking Role**

Iraq denied Iranian assertions that two Iraqi fighter planes were involved in the hijacking of an Iran Air jet with more than 200 people on board, Reuters reported Wednesday from Baghdad.

A government spokesman said the plane was hijacked to Kuwait while it was over Iran, that Kuwait barred it from landing and that the pilot asked for permission to land in Iraq. Kuwaiti officials confirmed that Kuwait barred the plane and also said that no Iraqi fighter planes were involved in the incident.

The passengers aboard the hijacked jet were freed after the plane landed near Baghdad, officials said. The hijackers, an Iranian man and woman in their 20s, said they commanded the plane to focus attention on "oppression" in their homeland.

## Khomeini Settles Quarrel Over Role of Merchants

### Thousands of Moslems Go to Mecca by Way of Jordan

By Dan Fisher  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

ALLENBY BRIDGE, Israel-Occupied West Bank — A line of empty Jordanian buses appeared from the low, barren hills to the east shortly after 7 A.M. The vehicles circled the sprawling concrete processing center at the Allenby Bridge, then parked side by side in a long row but leaving every other space empty.

Then porters scrambled onto the roofs of the Israeli buses and began transferring luggage to the Jordanian ones. There would be no customs inspection. Arabic-speaking Israeli border officials assured the passengers. And if they would wait

patiently for a few minutes while their identity cards and special green permits were checked and approved, they, too, could change buses and be on their way, headed through Jordan toward the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

Then somebody remembered the sign that the Israeli occupation authorities had prepared for the occasion. Two soldiers were ordered to put it up on the building. "To the Pilgrims Going to Mecca — Welcome," it said in Arabic.

Arabs from all over the world were heading for Mecca on pilgrimage but none had embarked on an excursion politically more bizarre than these Israeli Arabs, gathered at the main crossing point between Jordan and the West Bank territory that Jordan lost to Israel in the Six-Day War of 1967.

About 2,100 Israeli citizens, whose loyalty to their government considers questionable at best, were getting privileged treatment from the Israeli government as they left on a visit of nearly four weeks to "enemy territory."

"Go in peace and return in peace," Benjamin Goor-Aryeh, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's adviser on Arab affairs, told the first busload of pilgrims to cross the single-lane bridge.

"*Insallah* — God willing" — responded the pilgrims, who had come from the village of Tayiba in the Galilee region.

Islam requires that the faithful make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once during their lifetime, if possible. But for nearly 30 years after Israel's formation as a state, Israeli Arabs could not go there.

The Saudi government forbade it, lest permission be interpreted as tacit recognition of Israel. In 1977, with King Hussein of Jordan acting as an intermediary, the Saudis and Israeli Arabs were allowed to make the *hajj*, as the Islamic pilgrimage is called, for the first time since 1948.

"We were thrilled," said Abdulkaren Kassen, a Tayiba native who was on his sixth *hajj*.

To get around Saudi sensitivity about Israeli passports, the pilgrims leave their Israeli papers at the Israeli border post and travel on special Jordanian documents. They retrieve their Israeli passports on the return trip.

About 16,000 Israeli Arabs have made the pilgrimage since 1978, according to Mr. Goor-Aryeh. Thousands more have gone from the occupied territories — the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. However, Israeli officials estimate that only about half the usual number of pilgrims will go to Mecca this year from Israel and the territories.

"It's the money," Mr. Kassen replied when asked why only 152 Tayiba villagers were traveling this year instead of the usual 200. Israeli Arabs must pay for their trips in Jordanian dinars and the Israeli shekel has lost value against the dinar.

Some applicants are denied Israeli permits to make the trip for security reasons, Mr. Goor-Aryeh said, but he insisted that there had only been a handful of such cases this year. However, security is clearly a concern.

"Come and see with your own eyes how we're received back," suggested a pilgrim who has made the trip before. "They check even a man's mouth on the way back," another said. "Even gifts for the children they break."

"When they come back, it's different, because they're returning from enemy country," Mr. Goor-Aryeh said, adding that the stringent security checks upon re-entry will "be easier for them this year," because the pilgrims will be broken up into smaller groups.

Mr. Goor-Aryeh said the government also gives returning pilgrims a dispensation from normal regulations so they can bring back water from the Well of Zamzam, which Moslems consider holy, and special foods.

Procedures are different for Arabs from the occupied West Bank, who carry Jordanian passports. They are processed normally through the Allenby Bridge Center, which means more searches, more questions and more hassle.

"We are being driven to the wall," said Rajendra Yarumuthu, who identified himself as a Tamil doctor. He was speaking to a reporter at the fishing village of Valvettidurai, where residents reported that troops had burned homes and stores after a terrorist bomb killed several soldiers on Aug. 11. Navy gunboats were also said to have fired upon the hamlet.

Leith Athulathmudali, the Sri Lankan minister of security affairs, has denied the charges against the troops. He accused the villagers at Valvettidurai of setting their own homes ablaze.

A senior government minister, however, acknowledged that troops were responsible for the fire and had also attacked the port town of Mannar. He said that 33 soldiers

## Split Among Muslims Has Malaysia on Edge

### Demands by Fundamentalists Seen As Threatening Country's Stability

By Kenneth L. Whiting  
*Associated Press*

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Growing pressure on the government from Islamic fundamentalists troubles Malaysia, which was originally designed as a model of communal tolerance.

About half of the 14 million people are ethnic Malays, almost all of them followers of the mainstream Sunni branch of Islam. Freedom of worship is guaranteed by the country's constitution and Islam is the official religion.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's administration is controlled by religious and racial moderates through the ruling United Malays National Organization.

The party's leaders are being criticized by a fundamentalist minority that rejects the government as final arbiter on correct Islamic practices. Non-Malays, on the other hand, fear the increasing power of Islam in their country.

University students now must take a course in Islam. Other religious need official permission to build new houses of worship. The sale of Bibles printed in Malay is banned. A government-backed Islamic bank opened last year and an Islamic insurance company is planned for 1985.

Religious zeal is seen as an obstacle to official efforts to move Malays into the mainstream of economic and business life, dominated by the British in colonial days and by the Chinese minority now.

A "new economic policy" initiated after Malay-Chinese riots in May 1969 calls for at least 30 percent of corporate shareholdings to be in the hands of Bumiputras, literally "sons of the soil," most of whom are ethnic Malays.

Some Muslim fundamentalists reject that concept and urge Malays to shun material things and concentrate on preparing for the hereafter.

Moderate Malay leaders express private fears that extremists, with strong rural support, are forcing the government to inject the Koran increasingly into laws and public policy.

Western diplomats agree, saying the government is constantly pres-

sed to reaffirm its Islamic and pro-Arab credentials.

The red-carpet welcome given to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, during a July visit was cited as one example.

Another was a request to sponsor of the touring New York Philharmonic to drop a piece subtitled "A Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra" by Ernest Bloch, a Jewish composer, from its program during scheduled performances in Kuala Lumpur on Sept. 2 and 3.

Orchestra members and American Jewish leaders protested. The orchestra canceled the Malaysian visit and added Thailand to its Asian itinerary.

"We have every right to consider our own sensitivities as much as we have to consider that of others," Mr. Mahathir said.

The government is preparing a "white paper" on the activities of extremist Muslim groups that is likely to be issued in October, according to one official source.

Officials already have announced plans to introduce legislation to control the sale, distribution and possession of tape recordings that carry religious messages.

The move is seen by Western diplomats as an attempt to curb distribution of religious sermons and speeches by the opposition party, Islam Semalaysia, known as PAS. Some party extremists have in recent years advocated Iranian-style revolutionary tactics to bring fundamentalist Islamic rule to Malaysia.

Three PAS members were seized on July 10, under strict internal security laws, on suspicion of fermenting dissident, especially among Malays and Muslims, according to a police statement.

The security law is usually used to detain suspected Communists but recently has been applied to religious fundamentalists. Musa Hitam, the deputy prime minister, has repeatedly warned extremist Islamic groups that the government will not hesitate to deal with them under terms of the security laws.

He said, in a recent speech, "All races have to realize that the situation is sensitive where racial integration is concerned, as the balance can be easily upset."

## China Tells Lonely Hearts Over 30 To Be Less Choosy in Picking Mate

BEIJING — China's Communist Party newspaper, as part of a party campaign to encourage marriage by single persons over 30, is urging them to be less particular about prospective mates.

In a commentary, the People's Daily said Wednesday that 74,600 people over 30 in the Beijing area wanted to get married but have not.

"Almost all the men," it said, "must that their wives have the face of an actress, the figure of an athlete, the attitude of a waitress, the voice of an announcer and the culinary skills of a chef."

Women, it said, also set their sights too high, wanting "tall, educated, talented professionals" that "can only be found in some dream world."

During the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976, many young people were sent to the countryside to work in the fields and did not get married. It is unusual in China for women older than 25 and men older than 27 not to be married.

**Tamils Shifting Support To Sri Lankan Militants**

By Sanjoy Hazarika  
*New York Times Service*

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Popular support in Sri Lanka's northern province of Jaffna is gradually moving from the main political party representing Tamil separatism toward militant groups committed to terrorism, according to Apparillai Amirthalingam, the secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front.

"We cannot say that it is going out of our hands," said Mr. Amirthalingam, whose party has advocated a separate nation for the Tamil minority by nonviolent methods, "but definitely the militants are more assertive now and in the forefront of the struggle."

Civil rights workers, intellectuals and government employees in Jaffna province say reports of attacks on civilians by government troops have deepened support for the extremists, who say they will never accept a negotiated settlement. Most of the troops are members of the country's Sinhalese majority.

Mr. Amirthalingam said many young Tamils were also upset by his party's participation in talks with the government of President Junius R. Jayewardene on a constitutional settlement.

Members of the Tamil United Liberation Front have been barred from holding elective office because the constitution requires that members of Parliament swear an oath of loyalty to the unity of the country.

"We are being driven to the wall," said Rajendra Yarumuthu, who identified himself as a Tamil doctor. He was speaking to a reporter at the fishing village of Valvettidurai, where residents reported that troops had burned homes and stores after a terrorist bomb killed several soldiers on Aug. 11. Navy gunboats were also said to have fired upon the hamlet.

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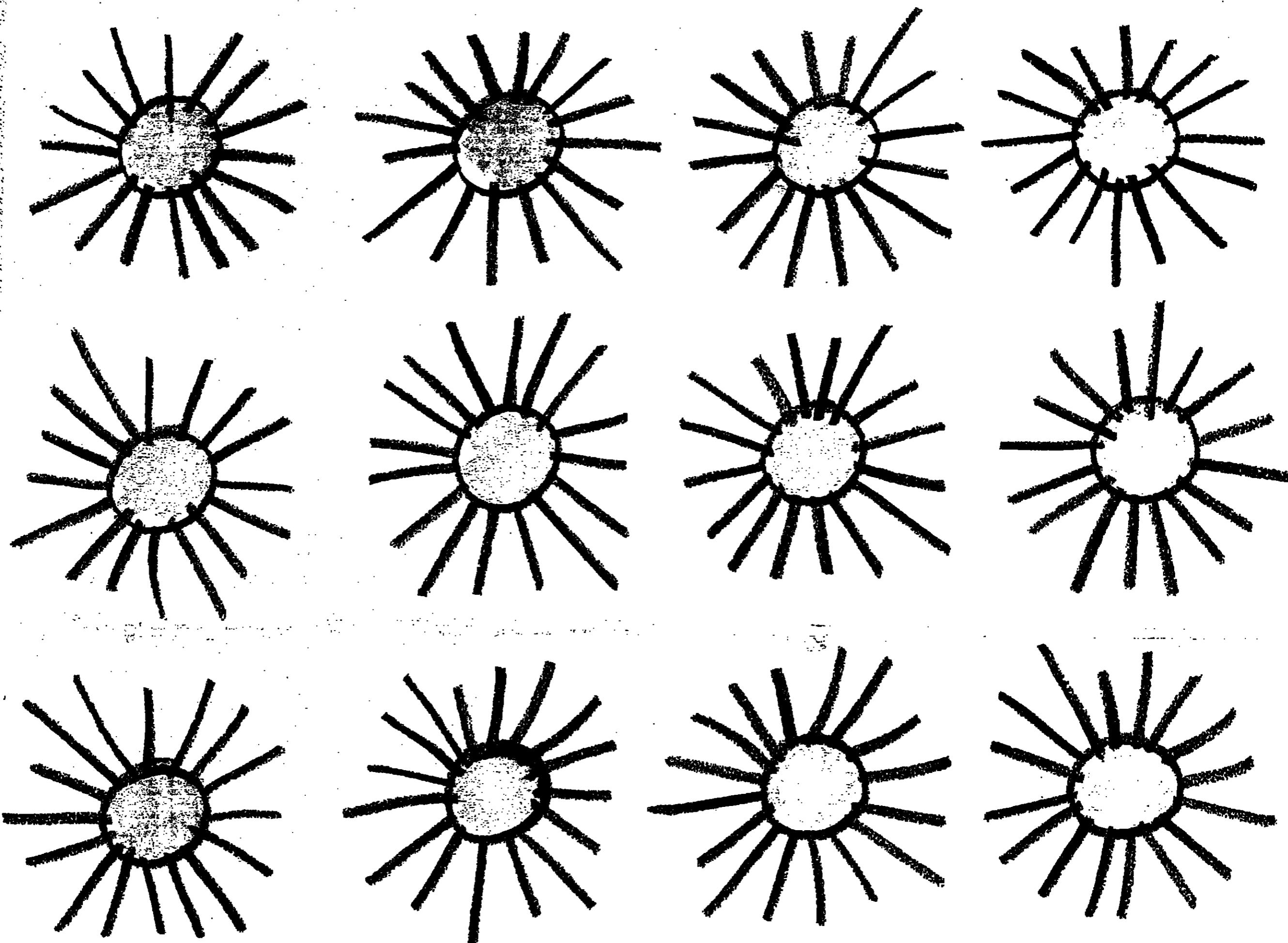
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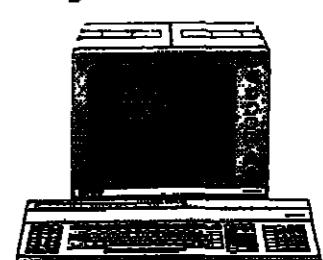
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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Dithering in Jerusalem

It is the sixth week since the Israeli elections, and still a government cannot be formed. No emergency looms, but the delay is embarrassing. One line of analysis is that the country is split evenly on the big security issues and therefore can only proceed by inches on consensus economic issues; this is the rationale for the current effort to form a "national unity" government in Jerusalem. Another line is that the electorate, justly fed up with the parties, has contrived the deadlock to chastise them and to deny all of them power.

The shortcomings of Israel's politics and the splits in its social makeup are often cited as sources of its discontent. When the July elections produced neither clear winners nor clear losers, however, a more manageable villain was sought and found in the electoral system. Certainly that system wreaks mischief. A party gaining merely 1 percent of the vote wins a seat in the Knesset. Neither of the two largest parties, Likud and Labor, has ever had anything close to a majority, which means powerful bargaining leverage for small parties organized around single issues or fringe figures. But the small parties are straining to keep the big ones from getting into a position where they could, say, raise the Knesset threshold to 3 percent of the popular vote, or 5 percent. Electoral reform seems more a political scientist's dream than a politician's quick relief.

In Israel there is a standoff on security issues. Tragically, in the area as a whole there is little sign of early progress in extending Arab-Israeli peace. In these circumstances some Israelis lean to the idea of taking a kind of foreign policy holiday and working together on their economic woes. The idea has merit, but it requires agreement on economic strategy and on sharing the burdens of change. For a measure of the difficulty, try to imagine Republicans and Democrats agreeing now on an American economic plan.

More to the point, try to imagine Republicans and Israelis agreeing on an Israeli economic plan. The State Department, frustrated on the Middle East foreign policy front, has turned to contemplating ways to help Israel tackle its admittedly great economic crisis. A trade-off of extra American aid for Israeli reform — an austerity program plus Reagan-type structural change — is contemplated.

But would it end up meaning anything more than open-ended U.S. subsidies? (Some Israeli officials talk of requesting \$5 billion in aid, double the current figure, next year.) Does America really want to insert itself that much deeper into the life of a country with which it already has exceedingly complex ties? If U.S. aid is to be tied to Israeli policy, why not tie it to Israeli foreign policy, which is more appropriate and urgent than American concern?

Israel's first need is not American advice-cum-pressure on the economy. It is a government of its own that works.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Helsinki and Sakharov

It is no accident, to use a comrade's locution, that videotapes have reached the West purporting to show Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, in good health. Soviet leaders pretend indifference to protests against the mistreatment of the couple, but it is just that — a pretense. Only the gravest concern, you may be sure, caused them to make such films available in the West, reputedly through Victor Louis, the Soviet operative who often serves as unofficial press broker for the KGB.

This is as close as the Soviet Union has come to acknowledging the world's concern over the Sakharovs. Some footage was apparently filmed in July, without the knowledge of the Nobel laureate and his ailing wife. The tapes may well be calculated to offset the reports that Miss Bonner was recently tried for "slanderous" the state and sentenced to five years of internal exile.

In any case, this Soviet response is reason

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Anderson for Mondale

Four years ago nearly six million Americans voted for John Anderson for president. When he announced on Monday his intention to endorse Walter Mondale, he was dismissed by the Reagan-Bush press secretary, James Lake, as "nobody — he's not a factor."

Mr. Anderson has not in fact been a major participant in debates on public policy during the last three years; the National Unity Party that he says he is forming is not running any major candidates or raising much money. He cannot turn over to the Democrats the \$7.8 million in federal funds he would have been entitled to if he had chosen to run for president this year, and he does not claim to be delivering single-handedly many of the votes he received in 1980 to the Mondale-Ferraro ticket.

In the 1940s and '50s there were still clashes between Democrats and liberal Republicans. Liberal Republicans were enthusiasts for civil rights, but most Democrats, in deference to their Southern brethren, were not; Democrats and their union allies favored a bigger government than most liberal Republicans. But these issues, too, were largely settled in the 1960s, and now there is little that separates such Republicans from most Democrats.

So it surprises almost no one when Mr. Anderson, a Republican congressman for 20 years and one of his party's leaders in the House, supports Mr. Mondale. Incumbent Republicans of similar stripe are constrained from doing the same, though some would like to. But the constituency they symbolize has long since moved into the Democratic ranks.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### A Rash Tyro in Pyongyang?

[North Korean President] Kim Il Sung is anxious to have his son take over while he himself is still healthy and competent so that he can look after Kim Jong Il for at least several years. He wants to prevent a situation in which his son would be overwhelmed in a power struggle similar to those that followed the deaths of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung.

We in the South are very concerned about the moves to establish a dynasty in the North. They would undoubtedly have a great impact

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

### FROM OUR AUG. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Albanians Resist Turkish Rule

BELGRADE — The situation in the north of Albania is alarming. Combats are continual, canon and machine guns being employed. Many Albanians have been killed and wounded between Ipek and Berave. The Bougav people refuse to submit, and several combats have resulted with Hakkay Bey and Djafier Bey commanding the Turkish troops. At the same time fighting has taken place for three days between Turks and Montenegrins on the frontier at Berave, the losses being heavy on both sides. Fourteen officers, all of Albanian origin, were arrested and imprisoned last week. They were found in possession of papers which showed they were implicated in an attempt to establish autonomy in Albania.

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## Why Rawlings Deserves Help

By Margaret A. Novicki

This is the second of two articles.

**N**EW YORK — Committed to a redistribution of political and economic power, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings admits that the priority in Ghana must be rehabilitation of the economy. But the payoff for hitting the economic bullet à la IMF is painfully slow in coming and the weight of the austerity measures falls most heavily on the already bowed shoulders of his prime constituency, the urban poor — in higher prices, restricted availability of consumer goods and a daily wage that has little relation to the cost of living.

Mr. Rawlings admits that Ghanaians have seen little material improvement in their daily lives in the last two years and are unlikely to see it for some time, given the advanced stage of the illness. Even the smallest upturn remains hostage to weather and, due to the critical need for foreign exchange, to donors' generosity.

Despite the visible signs of hardship — gasoline lines that snarl along the run-down capital's potholed streets, electricity shortages, shops with near-empty shelves — Mr. Rawlings exhorts Ghanaians to mobilize for the long haul. "Without hard work and a substantial effort to produce more, no economic plans, fiscal measures or external financing can do more than provide temporary relief," he has warned.

Amid the food and employment crisis, his appeal to Ghanaians to leave "parasitic urban areas" and go back to the land to grow food is being heard. The economic program's emphasis on self-reliance and increased productivity, says a Western diplomat, is strikingly in tune with the messages of the two blueprints for Africa's economic development, the World Bank's Berg report and the Organization of African Unity's Lagos plan. But despite the well-intentioned long-term goals, the government's redressment efforts will continue to be undercut by the sheer difficulty of everyday survival — until the benefits of the cure can be felt in a living wage.

Coinciding with the reordering of economic

priorities are cautious steps toward political liberalization. Groundwork has been laid for the formation of a "Representative National Assembly," the culmination of Mr. Rawlings's efforts to build "democracy from the bottom up."

The ruling Provisional National Defense Council, which Mr. Rawlings chairs, has been enlarged with the addition of a former appeals court justice, D.F. Aman, and the Nkrumah government minister of social justice, Susanna Alhassan. Ghana's borders with its eastern and western neighbors have recently been opened. The curfew in place since the 1981 coup has been lifted. Fences are gradually being removed with the professional classes, the church and traditional rulers who feel threatened by the regime's revolutionary goals.

Politics aside, however, the government's economic pragmatism and the international support it has won seem to have convinced many skeptics that Africa's black star may at last have a chance to shine again.

At his austere quarters in the 17th-century Danish slave-traders' fortress that serves as the seat of government, the chairman of the provisional National Defense Council regularly works until dawn. The strains of leadership, two and a half years into the "National Democratic Revolution," have begun to show. Mr. Rawlings, 37, is frustrated both with "radicals" who cling to the pace of change is too slow and with the "elite minority" who cling to their privileges and "evade their tax and social obligations with impunity."

While he himself is a product of Ghana's middle-class — educated at the elite Achimota secondary school and the Teshie military academy — his vision of Ghana's future, a commitment to individual accountability, and his championing of the underdog have earned him the respect and loyalty of the working classes.

The Ghanaian experiment is at a critical stage.

Watching from the sidelines, to see if it will succeed, are governments that fear the domestic



Drawing by Lurie

persecutions of IMF cures for their own ailing economies; neighbors who view with apprehension the political precedent that Mr. Rawlings set (it has been reproduced in other West African capitals during the past year); and Western donors who after more than a decade are gingerly reopening aid lines.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are clearly hoping the experiment in Ghana's success or failure will have far-reaching implications for their policies in sub-Saharan Africa.

Officials of the World Bank plan to make a strong case for increased assistance when they convene the next donors' meeting at the end of the year. Any hard-won improvements in the Ghanaian economy could be jeopardized by insufficient financial largesse, and by another year of below-average rainfall.

And although the Rawlings political agenda may be eyed with consternation in some quarters, the domestic stability needed to allow the economic reforms to bear fruit is clearly in the long-term interests of donors, creditors and the Ghanaian people alike.

The writer, editor of the bimonthly *Africa Report*, contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

## Free to Eat And Argue, Not to Leer

By Carl Rudbeck

**S**TOCKHOLM — To the dismay of office Casanova, the women's caucus of Sweden's Social Democratic Party has introduced a proposition calling for erotic-free zones. These are not specially designated areas where anything goes. Erotic-free zones would be places, such as the office, where winking, leering and pinching are banned. The proposition has been met with ridicule in some quarters.

But the socialist evening paper *Aftonbladet*, defending the proposition, argued that the absence of regulations governing private relations does not imply freedom for the individual, but rather burden that should be relieved by the state.

The growing infringement on individual

### LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM

Individual liberties has been at the center of political debate here all summer.

With the Riksdag still in recess, politicians have pushed aside pressing issues such as the budget deficit and the uninvited Soviet submarines that have been visiting Swedish waters. Enraged, perhaps, by the rainy-weather summer, the political parties have spent their time berating each other on ideological issues.

Such issues, particularly those dealing with individual liberties and the powers of the state, may play an important role in next year's election. More and more Swedes feel that the governing Social Democratic Party, while starting from the best of intentions, has created a society in which the private citizen is crushed by a garrulous public sector that is becoming increasingly less efficient, partly because of the mighty trade unions. (The unions recently prevented police from working overtime on a weekend to investigate a murder.)

The retired but still widely influential Conservative Party leader, Gösta Bohman, made the startling assertion that individual liberty and economic and physical security may have very little to do with each other. If freedom consists mainly of having an occupation and enough to eat, Mr. Bohman argued, then prisoners in Swedish jails are free.

Mr. Bohman's idea provoked the immediate wrath of Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, who holds the unofficial title of "minister of freedom." Mr. Carlsson, who is generally considered the voice of Prime Minister Olof Palme, accused the Conservatives of cynical extremism and of posing a threat to democracy.

The content of this discussion is probably less significant than the fact that it is taking place now. It underlines the polarization of the political climate in Sweden, where middle-of-the-road parties look increasingly like endangered species. The center cannot hold.

All political parties are being forced to take into account the growing discontent of ordinary Swedish voters. It is not only the few remaining millionaires who grumble at the record levels of taxation; ordinary wage earners do as well.

Traditional conservatives and influential former socialist thinkers are voicing concern about new laws that give the state the right to enter private homes on the mere suspicion of tax evasion — or to interrogate schoolchildren on the conjugal habits of their parents.

The Conservatives, whose party is by far the largest opposition group, are cashing in on the discontent of Swedes who do not usually vote for them; it is no longer uncommon for workers to vote for nonsocialist parties. And the Social Democrats now have staunch supporters not only on the factory floor but also in the public sector, which would be cut drastically if the opposition had its way.

All of this, of course, is a sign of Sweden's continuing affluence. Visiting foreigners who have heard that the celebrated Swedish model is crumbling are astonished at the still relatively high living standard. Swedes can afford the luxury of ideological debates about individual liberty because they do not have to face root problems such as poverty.

When the average Swedish proletarian has a Volvo in his garage and a color television and video-cassette recorder in his living room, it is hard to rouse him with the old socialist slogan about the capitalist bogeyman out to exploit him.

Sweden is no longer quite the same quiet country of placid consensus.

International Herald Tribune

*Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*

## 'Voluntary' Quotas on Steel Sales to U.S. Won't Help

By Hobart Rowen

**W**ASHINGTON — The impression grows that the Reagan administration plans to solve its political problem over the steel-import question by trying to persuade major Third World exporters to place "voluntary limits" on their steel sales to the United States.

The administration's tactic would be to warn countries such as Brazil and Mexico that unless they cooperate to provide some relief to the American industry, a protectionist-minded Congress would take the matter into its own hands.

A final White House decision must be made by Sept. 24 on restrictions proposed by the U.S. International Trade Commission. The commission would subject 70 percent of all steel imports to quota limits and higher tariffs for the next five years.

What the White House seems to have in mind will solve some of the import surge, "and 210,000 are at stake," because imported steel is "too cheap," 15 to 20 percent lower than in 1980.

They sought a meeting with Mr. Reagan, but had to settle for his campaign manager, Senator Paul Laxalt. Mr. Laxalt made no promises, saying

that he was "sensitive to the problem." But the Republican platform's trade section, adopted before the union-Laxalt meeting, does a bit of double-talk, professing a commitment to open trade while calling for some protection of jobs in steel, textile, auto and related industries.

The industry and union prefer to assume that cheaper foreign steel is subsidized or "dumped" below actual cost of production. But some foreign countries have made fantastic strides in creating efficient steel facilities.

The South Korean steel trade association, for example, contends simply that it is better than anyone else at making steel: The cost of producing a ton of steel in South Korea is only \$297, the Koreans say, compared to \$482 in the United States, \$387 in Japan, and \$388 in West Germany.

The old American steel giants are clearly far behind, and slow to adopt new technology. Fred Lameach, president of the American Institute for Imported Steel, says that as of the

end of last year, only 35 percent of U.S. steel capacity was continuous casting (the most efficient process), compared to 87 percent in Japan and 75 percent in West Germany.

Mr. Ball told reporters in Dallas that "we're five years behind" to give us relief for a five-year period so that the industry will have an opportunity to modernize and become competitive."

But this is a broken record: In the 1960-74 period, when the industry won voluntary restraint agreements under Presidents Nixon and Ford, investment in more efficient plants fell by 30 percent. And under the Carter administration's faulty "trigger-price mechanism" during the 1976-80 period, not only did the same thing happen, but the big companies diversified into every kind of business but steel-making.

The record shows that only when pushed by vigorous competition do the big companies seek to modernize. The Reagan administration could keep up the pressure by not giving the protectionists.

## SCIENCE

## In Brief

## Implant Device Slows Racing Hearts

BOSTON (AP) — Racing hearts can be slowed to normal with bursts of electricity from tiny implanted devices, and researchers say such devices may someday be used routinely to prevent cardiac arrest.

The device, invented by Dr. Douglas P. Zipes of the Indiana University School of Medicine, is similar to a pacemaker, which speeds up the heart when it beats too slowly. However, there is no commercially available counterpart that slows the heart when it beats too fast, a condition that often precedes cardiac arrest.

## New Language' Discovered in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil (UPI) — An anthropologist believes she has discovered a new language, spoken by Caribbean-origin blacks who arrived in Brazil during a 1930s gold rush and settled in the Amazon jungle.

Judite de Andrade, vice president of the São Paulo Folklore Museum, said a language called Laco-Patauá by its speakers is used by 25,000 blacks in towns and gold mining camps over a 1,200-mile (1,940-kilometer) stretch of the Brazilian Amazon. She said their French-sounding patois was gradually transformed through contact with Portuguese-speaking Brazilians "into something that sounds like a brand new language."

## Oil-Eating Bacteria Function in Cold

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet scientists have bred a new form of oil-consuming bacteria capable of repairing environmental damage caused by spillage in the extreme cold of Siberia. Tass has reported.

A bacterial strain developed at laboratories in Novosibirsk is up to 100 times faster at eating up the oil than other strains. The bacteria also worked at minus 50 degrees centigrade (minus 58 Fahrenheit), Tass said. Grass could grow again in the area of the spill within 10 weeks, the agency said.

Environmental scientists have warned that extreme care is needed in the development of Siberia's resources to prevent damage to fragile ecology.

## Biologists Work on 'Test-Tube Trees'

APPLETON, Wisconsin (NYT) — The adage that from little acorns do mighty oaks grow may have to be amended soon. Researchers attempting to bypass the acorn are trying to coax masses of tree cells suspended in a test tube to form an embryo, and eventually a tree.

Achieving this would allow scientists to produce "test-tube trees" from genetically engineered cells that have had desirable traits added to their hereditary material. Dr. Dean Eisinger, at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wisconsin, said his lab has been trying to get lobolly pine cells to form an embryo in a test tube, using successful experiments with the wild carrot as a model.

## Risks of 3 Diet Sweeteners Being Reassessed

By Philip M. Boffey  
*New York Times* Service

NEW YORK — Low-calorie sweeteners, perhaps the most thoroughly studied of all food additives, are undergoing a new scientific evaluation that seems to be changing judgments about their relative value and safety.

Studies have now confirmed beyond doubt that saccharin, the most widely used artificial sweetener in the country, is a weak carcinogen that causes bladder tumors in rats.

In contrast, cyclamate, which was once the most feared of the sweeteners and was banned as a possible carcinogen in 1970, "may be headed for at least partial rehabilitation." The Food and Drug Administration's cancer assessment committee concluded in April that cyclamate is not a carcinogen after all, and the National Research Council has been commissioned to issue an independent judgment.

Meanwhile, aspartame, a challenger to saccharin that was approved for food use in 1981 and for carbonated beverages in 1983, has provoked hundreds of complaints from consumers who contend that they became dizzy, nauseous or otherwise ill after consuming the substance. Their complaints are being investigated by the federal Centers for Disease Control to determine whether the sweetener was at fault.

None of the latest studies or assessments suggest that any of the sweeteners pose a major health hazard. Officials of the American Diabetes Association, who monitor the sweeteners, give saccharin and aspartame, and probably cycla-

mate as well, a clean bill of health if taken in moderation.

"We feel that the benefits in terms of use outweigh any potential risk," said Karl Sussman, the president of the association, who is a professor of medicine at the University of Colorado Medical School.

"Sweeteners as used in the past are not responsible for any major increase in cancer risk," says Dr.

Robert Hoover, an epidemiologist at the National Cancer Institute.

The safety of the sweeteners is a matter of continuing concern because their use is spreading rapidly. Drug Administration tried unsuccessfully to ban saccharin in 1977 after studies found that high doses caused bladder tumors in rats. But public protest against removing the only low-calorie sweetener then available led Congress to impose a moratorium on the ban and to extend it repeatedly. Since then, according to the FDA, animal studies have confirmed "unequivocally" that saccharin is a carcinogen in man.

Perhaps the largest and most sophisticated animal study, sponsored by the Calorie Control Council and completed last year, found that a diet containing 3-percent saccharin clearly caused bladder tumors in rats while a 1-percent dose level also showed an increase in tumors, although not to a "statistically significant" extent. The 1-percent dose level in rats is equivalent to a human drinking 250 cans of diet soda daily for a lifetime, the industry council contends.

Some health experts warn against heavy, long-term use by children. Others express concern about women of childbearing age, whose intake might conceivably affect nursing infants.

Dr. Hoover, of the National Cancer Institute, says he is con-

cerned about people who regularly drink more than four or five saccharin-sweetened diet sodas a day. But others believe it is safe to ingest far higher quantities. One federal toxicologist calculated that consumers could drink more than eight 12-ounce aspartame-sweetened diet drinks every day for a lifetime without danger.

Here are the latest findings:

**SACCHARIN:** The Food and

Drug Administration tried unsuccessfully to ban saccharin in 1977 after studies found that high doses caused bladder tumors in rats. But public protest against removing the only low-calorie sweetener then available led Congress to impose a moratorium on the ban and to extend it repeatedly. Since then, according to the FDA, animal studies have confirmed "unequivocally" that saccharin is a carcinogen in man.

Practically speaking, there is no evidence one way or the other on other types of cancer," said Steven Stellman, assistant vice president for epidemiology at the American Cancer Society.

CYCLAMATE: The chief factor

spurring a review and possible rehabilitation of cyclamate is not so much new evidence as a new way of looking at the old evidence.

Recently as 1980, the FDA rejected a petition to reinstate cyclamate. Now it appears on the verge of changing its mind. The agency's cancer assessment committee has concluded that the animal tests that previously disturbed regulators were oddities whose positive findings of cancer were overwhelmed by an array of negative findings. The committee has also challenged the statistical techniques previously used to determine risk.

Cancer is not the only issue raised by cyclamate. The FDA

must also evaluate evidence that the substance can cause chromosome breakage, thus conceivably posing a mutagenic hazard, and that it can strop the testicles. In

cent, of infected Yucpa Indians near Maracaibo. The epidemic left 22 Indians with chronic hepatitis.

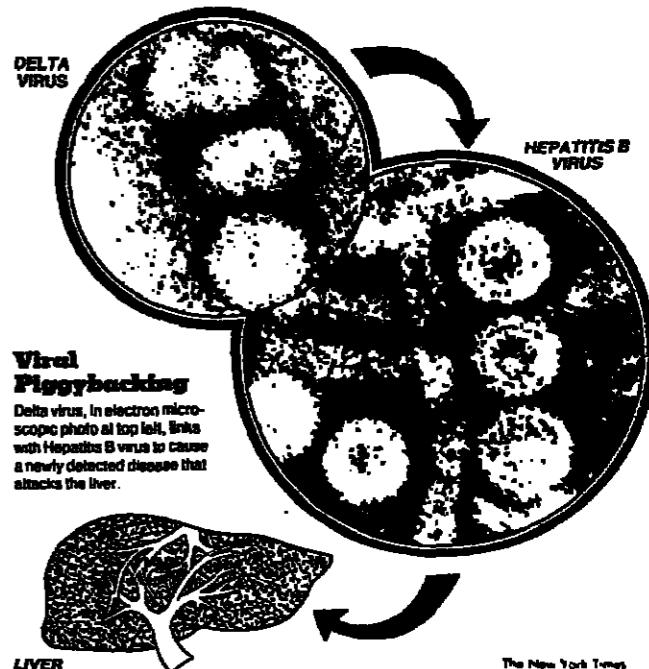
The World Health Organization in Geneva expressed concern earlier this month about a need to learn more about which population groups are at highest risk of contracting delta hepatitis, more about how it is spread and what the long-term consequences are.

Researchers have determined that delta hepatitis can be spread

among carriers of the virus. Nor can much be done for those who have become silent carriers of the hepatitis B virus without becoming clinically sick.

Efforts are under way to identify components of the delta virus that induce immunity in the body and then to develop a vaccine against delta.

Experts believe, however, that delta hepatitis could be avoided by widespread use of a marketed vac-



Venezuelan Indians that has drawn the attention of public health experts, because it was so devastating and was the first outbreak in a general population.

"The delta virus causes a lot of disease, but how much disease we don't know yet," said Dr. Geron.

It has become clear that delta infection occurs throughout the world. Infections have been reported from Colombia, the Amazon basin in Brazil, and other areas in northern South America. Evidence of it also has been found in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, and most recently in Western Samoa and Nauru and Niue islands in the South Pacific.

## New Findings Suggest Quasars Mark Universe

By Warren E. Leary  
*Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — New

evidence indicates that some of the mysterious, starlike objects called quasars are situated near the very edge of time and space, serving as beacons marking the beginning of the universe.

The findings were published in *The Astronomical Journal* by Timothy M. Heckman and Eric P. Smith of the University of Maryland, Gregory D. Bothun of the California Institute of Technology and Bruce Balick of the University of Washington and Leiden University in the Netherlands.

The astronomers said they verified that quasars have companion galaxies that travel with them at high velocities similar to those of the quasars themselves. Verifying these speeds, which can approach that of light, is "the most convincing demonstration to date" that quasars were born when the universe began, they said. This means that quasars at apparent distances of up to 10 billion light-years from Earth are the most distant objects in the expanding universe.

Light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles (about 300,000 kilometers) per second and a light-year is the distance light travels in a year, about six trillion miles.

Most diet sodas today contain a blend of saccharin and aspartame, with saccharin being the primary sweetener. That enables manufacturers to combine the cheapness and stability of saccharin with the good taste and better safety reputation of aspartame.

The food industry contends that

cent of the speed of light and to generate more energy than hundreds of galaxies combined. Some astronomers suggest that what we see as quasars result from some unknown law of physics or that what instruments read as quasar velocities is material being ejected from galaxies at great speed.

In Central to proving the nature of quasars is verifying the existence of galaxies suspected of being close to them and determining the speed of these companion galaxies.

However, some galaxies that appeared to be near quasars have vastly slower speeds, which would mean that they are not really close to the quasars or that the quasar velocity is an illusion.

In the latest work, astronomers did detailed studies of relatively near and slow quasars moving at 20 percent or less of light speed. The researchers then looked at galaxies that were so close to the quasars that they could only be companions.

In spectroscopic studies, the scientists broke down light from these quasars and galaxies to see where it fell in the normal spectrum. Light falling in the longer wavelengths toward the red end of the spectrum is from objects moving away at greater speeds and light falling at the blue end indicates slower relative speeds.

The researchers found that 18 of 19 apparent companion galaxies had light shifted toward the red at similar magnitudes as their quasars.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1984

## WALL STREET WATCH

## Granville Warns Bull Trap Is Being Sprung Once More

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

OLYMPIC gymnastic sprite Mary Lou Retton, asked about her sudden celebrity status, assured her millions of new admirers: "In a way, it's really neat. But it won't change me. I'm still just Mary Lou." Well, sports fans, the stock market is like that. After its gold-medal performance that coincided with the Olympic Games, Wall Street has gone "nowhere on diminishing volume," as Smith Barney's market analyst Alan Shaw puts it.

While he describes the action as a "normal consolidation" and thinks that evidence is strong that an "important trend reversal has occurred," not everybody is convinced. It is this same sharp

decline in share-trading volume from the record levels of a month ago that has Joseph Granville worried. So what's new about that? Isn't his name synonymous with a bearish, if not apocalyptic, view of Wall Street?

Fact is, Joe Granville called the August rally. The Humber Financial Digest, which tracks the performance of all the top market-advisory letters, notes the feat in its latest edition. The monthly publication also points out that few advisers can claim any credit at all in foreseeing the rally and puts Mr. Granville at the top of the list among the handful who did.

As the digest points out, his "Special Emergency Bulletin" issued a week before the market bottomed at 1,080 July 24, advised subscribers to cover all short sales and to sell any put options. In the Granville Letter dated July 28, when the Dow was just inching over the 1,100 mark, he prophesied that "something is in the wind" and that "all the bearish arguments must be given a back seat while the bulls have a ball."

After the Dow soared above 1,200, Mr. Granville caught the first crest and issued a sell signal on Aug. 3. He warned that Wall Street is springing its third bull trap — that is, a sharp climb in a continuing bear market — this year. The first occurred in early January and the second in early May, he noted.

"Now we are seeing the third one — the biggest one of all," he said. He contends that the rally was needed to "turn everyone bullish" and into thinking the second leg of the bull market had finally arrived. He compares it with 1973, when stocks shot up 135 points from August to October, then plummeted 200 points into new bear-market lows.

Mr. Granville credits his recent success — after remaining bearish and missing the mammoth bull market that began two years ago this month — with his 15-month-old, so-called short-term trading barometer. The Humber Financial Digest ranks his model portfolio as the third best performer in the 12 months ended June 30 and No. 1, not counting option traders and other specialized funds, in 1984's first half.

The trading barometer is based on his volume theory, which observes simply that investors have three options in the stock market: to buy, hold or sell. Since "it is human nature — which never changes — not to sell at a loss," he contends, most investors already in the market only dump stocks when things look really bleak, or are otherwise forced to by pressure such as margin calls.

"Picture a huge hotel with a revolving door at the entrance with people going in — those buying stocks — and people exiting — those selling," he said. "But what you don't see in these daily stock-market figures is the number of people already in the hotel, the ones hoping that prices will go up."

Mr. Granville has become especially pessimistic lately because volume has fallen off so sharply from the early August frenzy of 200-million-share-trading days. This event he calls "extremely bearish" because it shows that investors not in are not coming and those committed are getting edgy again about where the market headed, but do not want to sell at a loss — until they do in a panic and try to rush out the door at the same time.

"I would be the least surprised person in the United States if the stock market fell 200 points in the next six weeks," he asserted. "It's definite that Wall Street will be down in the 800s before the year is out."

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, Merrill Lynch's Robert Farrell

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## Currency Rates

Official Fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2 P.M. EDT.

U.S.	£	DM	FF	HL	GiB	BF	SF	Yen
1.32513	1.451	112.84*	347.7*	10.08*	1.32513	5.972	12.00*	134.84*
1.32514	1.451	112.85*	347.8*	10.08*	1.32514	5.972	12.00*	134.85*
1.32515	1.451	112.86*	347.9*	10.08*	1.32515	5.972	12.00*	134.86*
1.32516	1.451	112.87*	348.0*	10.08*	1.32516	5.972	12.00*	134.87*
1.32517	1.451	112.88*	348.1*	10.08*	1.32517	5.972	12.00*	134.88*
1.32518	1.451	112.89*	348.2*	10.08*	1.32518	5.972	12.00*	134.89*
1.32519	1.451	112.90*	348.3*	10.08*	1.32519	5.972	12.00*	134.90*
1.32520	1.451	112.91*	348.4*	10.08*	1.32520	5.972	12.00*	134.91*
1.32521	1.451	112.92*	348.5*	10.08*	1.32521	5.972	12.00*	134.92*
1.32522	1.451	112.93*	348.6*	10.08*	1.32522	5.972	12.00*	134.93*
1.32523	1.451	112.94*	348.7*	10.08*	1.32523	5.972	12.00*	134.94*
1.32524	1.451	112.95*	348.8*	10.08*	1.32524	5.972	12.00*	134.95*
1.32525	1.451	112.96*	348.9*	10.08*	1.32525	5.972	12.00*	134.96*
1.32526	1.451	112.97*	349.0*	10.08*	1.32526	5.972	12.00*	134.97*
1.32527	1.451	112.98*	349.1*	10.08*	1.32527	5.972	12.00*	134.98*
1.32528	1.451	112.99*	349.2*	10.08*	1.32528	5.972	12.00*	134.99*
1.32529	1.451	113.00*	349.3*	10.08*	1.32529	5.972	12.00*	135.00*
1.32530	1.451	113.01*	349.4*	10.08*	1.32530	5.972	12.00*	135.01*
1.32531	1.451	113.02*	349.5*	10.08*	1.32531	5.972	12.00*	135.02*
1.32532	1.451	113.03*	349.6*	10.08*	1.32532	5.972	12.00*	135.03*
1.32533	1.451	113.04*	349.7*	10.08*	1.32533	5.972	12.00*	135.04*
1.32534	1.451	113.05*	349.8*	10.08*	1.32534	5.972	12.00*	135.05*
1.32535	1.451	113.06*	349.9*	10.08*	1.32535	5.972	12.00*	135.06*
1.32536	1.451	113.07*	350.0*	10.08*	1.32536	5.972	12.00*	135.07*
1.32537	1.451	113.08*	350.1*	10.08*	1.32537	5.972	12.00*	135.08*
1.32538	1.451	113.09*	350.2*	10.08*	1.32538	5.972	12.00*	135.09*
1.32539	1.451	113.10*	350.3*	10.08*	1.32539	5.972	12.00*	135.10*
1.32540	1.451	113.11*	350.4*	10.08*	1.32540	5.972	12.00*	135.11*
1.32541	1.451	113.12*	350.5*	10.08*	1.32541	5.972	12.00*	135.12*
1.32542	1.451	113.13*	350.6*	10.08*	1.32542	5.972	12.00*	135.13*
1.32543	1.451	113.14*	350.7*	10.08*	1.32543	5.972	12.00*	135.14*
1.32544	1.451	113.15*	350.8*	10.08*	1.32544	5.972	12.00*	135.15*
1.32545	1.451	113.16*	350.9*	10.08*	1.32545	5.972	12.00*	135.16*
1.32546	1.451	113.17*	351.0*	10.08*	1.32546	5.972	12.00*	135.17*
1.32547	1.451	113.18*	351.1*	10.08*	1.32547	5.972	12.00*	135.18*
1.32548	1.451	113.19*	351.2*	10.08*	1.32548	5.972	12.00*	135.19*
1.32549	1.451	113.20*	351.3*	10.08*	1.32549	5.972	12.00*	135.20*
1.32550	1.451	113.21*	351.4*	10.08*	1.32550	5.972	12.00*	135.21*
1.32551	1.451	113.22*	351.5*	10.08*	1.32551	5.972	12.00*	135.22*
1.32552	1.451	113.23*	351.6*	10.08*	1.32552	5.972	12.00*	135.23*
1.32553	1.451	113.24*	351.7*	10.08*	1.32553	5.972	12.00*	135.24*
1.32554	1.451	113.25*	351.8*	10.08*	1.32554	5.972	12.00*	135.25*
1.32555	1.451	113.26*	351.9*	10.08*	1.32555	5.972	12.00*	135.26*
1.32556	1.451	113.27*	352.0*	10.08*	1.32556	5.972	12.00*	135.27*
1.32557	1.451	113.28*	352.1*	10.08*	1.32557	5.972	12.00*	135.28*
1.32558	1.451	113.29*	352.2*	10.08*	1.32558	5.972	12.00*	135.29*
1.32559	1.451	113.30*	352.3*	10.08*	1.32559	5.972	12.00*	135.30*
1.32560	1.451	113.31*	352.4*	10.08*	1.32560	5.972	12.00*	135.31*
1.32561	1.451	113.32*	352.5*	10.08*	1.32561	5.972	12.00*	135.32*
1.32562	1.451	113.33*	352.6*	10.08*	1.32562	5.972	12.00*	135.33*
1.32563	1.451	113.34*	352.7*	10.08*	1.32			



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**BPI, Family Bank Agree On \$50-Million Merger***United Press International*

MANILA — Two of the country's biggest banks, the Bank of the Philippines Islands and Family Bank & Trust Co., have announced plans for the largest merger in Philippine banking history, estimated at a value of \$50 million.

BPI's acquisition of Family Bank would make BPI the biggest commercial bank in the Philippines.

The financial daily, *Business Day*, quoting sources in the two banks, said Wednesday that the two units' price was about 900 million pesos (\$50 million).

After the merger, BPI would have assets of 18 billion pesos, 250 branches, and majority holdings in the country's leading investment and finance companies.

Formal announcement of the

plans Tuesday came a day after the central bank governor, José B. Fernández, announced moves to strengthen the country's banking system.

The central bank is virtually certain to approve the merger, analysts said.

BPI, whose chairman is Enrique Zobel, had earlier been reported to be negotiating for the acquisition of the country's largest savings bank, Banco Filipino.

The talks were abruptly broken off last month, when a run on deposits forced Banco Filipino to declare an unprecedented bank holiday until an emergency bailout was extended by the central bank.

The nationally circulated Bulletin Today quoted banking community sources Wednesday as saying that the takeover was meant to "shore up Family Bank's position, which had been affected by the Banco Filipino developments."

BPI said the takeover of Family Bank was "expected to reinforce the stability of the banking system."

Founded in 1851, BPI is the oldest bank in the Philippines. Family Bank, founded in 1970, is the newest bank in the country.

The merger consolidates Family Bank's 85-percent owned finance company, Filinvest Credit Corp., the 66-percent owned deposit-taking Filinvest Hong Kong Ltd., and the country's No. 1 investment house, BPI Investment Corp., and BPI Leasing Corp.

The acquisition is the third for BPI since 1974 when it merged with People's Bank & Trust Co. and accepted a significant equity investment by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

She told a press conference that the measures, which include proposals to cut paperwork and other formalities now required, will permit entrepreneurs to start up companies in one month. It now takes a minimum of several months to start up a new enterprise in France.

The ministry estimated that 112,000 to 118,000 new companies were created in 1983, about the same as the year before.

**Rise in Profits Seen for Japan Steel Makers***Reuters*

TOKYO — Six major Japanese steel manufacturers will report sharply higher profit in the year ending March 31, 1985, Yamaichi Securities Co. said Wednesday.

The six are Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan KK, Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Steel Corp., Kobe Steel Ltd. and Nissin Steel Co.

Yamaichi said the companies' high-grade sheet mills are in full production to meet growing demand from auto and electrical industries. The securities firm also said export profits are rising on higher seamless-steel prices.

The forecast rise in profit reflects economic recovery at home and in export markets, Yamaichi said.

However, sales of Volvo Car Co., the single largest division, were up 23 percent to 16.117 billion kronor. The increase reflected growing demand, especially in North America, Volvo said. Profitability of the car division improved as a result of higher sales, improved capacity utilization and "the continued favorable dollar rate," Volvo's interim report said.

Deliveries of cars rose 11 percent to 203,000 in the first half, according to the report.

Sales of heavy trucks rose 57 percent to 7,583 billion kronor, mainly reflecting higher sales in the United States by Volvo-White Truck Corp. Profitability for the truck division improved despite what Volvo called "hard competition and de-

**Volvo Says Profit Rose 91% During 1st Half***By Juris Kaza  
International Herald Tribune*

STOCKHOLM — AB Volvo, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, reported that its pre-tax earnings, excluding extraordinary items, rose 91 percent to 4,622 billion kronor (\$357 million) in the first half of 1984. The figure exceeds Volvo's total 1983 earnings of 3,779 billion kronor.

Including extraordinary income from sales of shares in other companies, Volvo's earnings before taxes and year-end dispositions amounted to 6,066 billion kronor, up 150 percent from 2,417 billion kronor in the first half of 1983.

Volvo's sales dropped 13 percent to 43,617 billion kronor, mainly reflecting lower sales of Volvo's energy and oil-trading operations. Sales outside Sweden amounted to 37,623 billion kronor, or 86 percent of first half sales. Exports from Sweden totaled 15.58 billion kronor.

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pressed price levels" in the world market for trucks.

Sales of Volvo's energy division, mainly consisting of STC Scandinavian Trading Co., declined 44 percent to 13,529 billion kronor, in what Volvo said was a deliberate policy of reducing oil-trading activity and decreasing the division's risk.

STC, which posted considerable losses in 1983, showed "a small profit" in the first half, according to the interim report, while sale of Volvo's shares in Consafe, an offshore service company, "brought a considerable profit for Volvo energy."

Analysts welcomed the Volvo results, but predicted that Volvo share prices probably would not rise very much on the results. One Swedish analyst working at a London brokerage said the Stockholm market would probably be disappointed. "They normally exaggerate their forecasts for Volvo," he remarked.

"The price-earnings ratio is absurd," said Michael Willis Fleming, a senior partner and Scandinavian specialist at London's E.B. Savory Mills. He noted that Volvo faces a certain risk, as do other European auto exporters, in case the dollar takes a sharp drop. "You expect that below," Mr. Fleming said. Volvo closed at 251 kronor a share Wednesday, up from 250 kronor Tuesday, in the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

Another reason for the relatively low price of Volvo shares, he suggested, was that "Volvo suffers from the experiments in diversification" in the eyes of investors.

British Gas said its scientists had discovered a big natural gas field west of the Shetland Islands, in the first major find outside Britain's main North Sea oil and gas area. However, a company spokesman said that the field's remote location makes it not commercially viable for itself.

Champion International Corp. won Federal Trade Commission approval for its acquisition of \$1.2 billion of St. Regis Corp. stock under a previously announced cash tender offer. But the FTC said the two companies cannot merge their paper-producing assets for 21 days and that Champion must sign an agreement settling possible antitrust concerns.

Developments Bank of the Philippines is to auction Friday with Philippine National Bank some of the assets of Marinduque Mining & Industrial Corp., a senior MMIC official said. The assets include a

**GHH Says Sales Rose 4.6% in Year, Sees Profit for Parent Company***By Juris Kaza  
International Herald Tribune*

OBERHAUSEN, West Germany — Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft (GHH) said Wednesday that sales rose 4.6 percent to 16.62 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.9 billion) in the year ended June 30 from the previous year.

The group, Europe's largest machine-building concern, said domestic sales grew 9.4 percent to 8.05 billion DM during the period from a year earlier. Foreign sales rose 0.5 percent to 8.57 billion DM.

GHH said orders rose 14 percent during the year to 17 billion DM.

While giving no exact earnings figures, GHH said the parent company would again post a profit for the year. In the previous year, it posted net of \$5.3 million DM. However, the group as a whole reported a 83.9-million-DM loss the previous year.

GHH said that losses at a subsidiary, Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg AG, shrank substantially last year. But the unit would likely still post a loss for the year, the parent company said.

In a separate statement Wednesday, M.A.N. said it reduced its fiscal 1984 loss to well below the 148.2-million-DM loss in the previous year, when it did not pay a dividend.

It will be the second successive year in which GHH has cut its results to 5 DM from 7 DM the previous year.

GHH said that all majority-owned subsidiaries and major minority units posted profits last year, except for M.A.N. But earnings from main divisions were burdened by low capacity use, continued restructuring costs and the effects of the seven-week metalworkers' strike, the parent company said.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Babcock International PLC said first-half profit rose 14 percent to a pretax £1.1 million (\$20.8 million) from £1.4 million a year earlier, as sales rose 12 percent to £534.3 million from £476.9 million. The company says no immediate revival in the heavy-capital-goods market.

British Aerospace PLC said it has received an order from Scott Science & Technology of the United States to design a vehicle for transferring satellites launched by the shuttle into orbit. The British concern said the initial design work will be valued at \$1 million. The vehicle should be in flight by late 1987.

British Gas said its scientists had discovered a big natural gas field west of the Shetland Islands, in the first major find outside Britain's main North Sea oil and gas area. However, a company spokesman said that the field's remote location makes it not commercially viable for itself.

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**Autoworkers Pick GM and Ford As Strike Targets**

*The Associated Press*  
DEARBORN, Michigan — Leaders of the United Auto Workers Wednesday selected both General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. as the targets of a strike if no new contract is reached, a union official said.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the union's 25-member executive board in a suburban Detroit hotel, said Perry Johnson, director of UAW Region 1 in Michigan. The deadline could be Sept. 14, when the current contract expires.

Union officials have bitterly denounced contract proposals from both companies, saying that provisions on basic wage increases and job security fell far short of their expectations.

The decision to pick a double strike target appeared to mean that the UAW wants more time to feel out the companies' positions.

yen in the period. The company revised upwards its forecast for company net for the year ending March 31 to 33.40 billion yen from 30.50 billion.

NEC Corp. of Japan will make a one-for-10 bonus issue Nov. 1 to shareholders registered on Sept. 29, a company spokesman said.

Norstra Securities Co. said it has agreed with Asahi Life Insurance Co. to market a joint high-yield financial instrument that combines 10-year government bonds and insurance policies. The instrument, planned for issue in October, is the first such combination between a Japanese insurance company and a securities house.

Oki Electric Industry Co. said it will privately place a 50-million-Swiss-franc, five-year par-priced convertible bond with Swiss Bank Corp., with payment Sept. 24. The coupon and conversion price will be fixed before Sept. 5, when signing is due in Basel.

**NOTICE OF FINAL REDEMPTION FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL**

**U.S. \$25,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due September 1985**  
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above mentioned Notes that French-Arab Bank for International Investments FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL will proceed to the early redemption of the total of the outstanding Notes on September 24, 1984. Interest accruing on the outstanding Notes will cease as of that same date.

**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme Trustee**  
Luxembourg, August 30, 1984.

**The High-Flying Leader of FCA Sailed Too Far, Too Fast***(Continued from Page 9)*

1980 and 1982 — when interest rates jumped wildly, mostly upward — FCA racked up profits as it pushed assets from \$1.1 billion at the end of 1979 to \$6.6 billion at the end of 1982.

Within his company, Mr. Knapp motivated employees with bonuses, commissions and stock ownership. "We're trying to put people in a position where the motivations of pride and greed are fulfilled," he was quoted in the press as saying.

Mr. Knapp's popularity did not extend to his colleagues within the savings and loan industry. Not only had he apparently proved the industry's conservative posture wrong, but at a time when savings

and loan executives were "awash in a sea of red ink," he was not immediately about his success," said Jerome L. Baron, an analyst with the First Boston Corp.

Mr. Knapp's reputation as a maverick was fostered by a flamboyant life style; he restored vintage planes, and flew them and hot-air balloons. Time magazine said recently he enjoyed being known as the "Red Baron" of the savings and loan industry.

His wife, the former Nancie Brooke, is a world-class fiber herself, having set numerous speed records in her Lear jet. The couple have three children.

FCA's heavy dependence on institutional deposits, which in 1982 proved to be less stable than con-

sumers deposits, apparently convinced Mr. Knapp of the need to build a broader base. Late last year, the company acquired First Charter Financial Corp., whose principal asset was the American Savings & Loan Association, California's third-largest thrift unit, with \$9.7 billion in assets and 130 branches.

By the end of last year, Mr. Knapp's star could not have been higher. Not only had FCA's assets risen to \$22.7 billion, but profits had also soared to \$172.5 million, an 82-percent return on equity.

That success and the broader base only prompted Mr. Knapp "to step on the accelerator even more," said Allan Bortel, an analyst with Shearson Lehman American Express.

Meanwhile, the percentage of problem loans was rising fast and institutional depositors showed their nervousness in July by failing to roll over \$1.4 billion in maturing

investments, producing a net outflow of deposits of \$582 million.

In resigning from FCA, Mr. Knapp said he was acting to "best preserve depositor and shareholder confidence." Mr. Knapp himself owns about 1.5 million of the company's more than 40 million shares. His plans were not known.

"He won the race but several years ago," Mr. Bortel said of Mr. Knapp. "But this time he lost. Let's face it: He was stung flying through

the air," Mr. Bortel said. "Is Charlie Knapp going to survive?" Mr. Baron of First Boston answered. "Yes, he is awfully savvy and creative."

Conditions in the world oil market have never been more complex. Unstable political situations, uncertain price trends and megamergers have all led to radical shifts in the oil market.

In view of the current situation, this year's International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on the theme "Oil and Money: Strategies for the Eighties," has never been more timely.

**OCTOBER 18**

LEARNING TO LIVE WITH MARKET FORCES: THE FORMULATION OF SAUDI PRICING POLICY FOR REFINED PRODUCTS AND LPG.

H.E. Dr. Abdelfadah H. Taher, Governor, Petromin

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND OIL

Major Robert Elliot, Information Officer, Heineken Pekietz, Chief Economist, International Institute for Strategic Studies.

OIL AND GAS OUTLOOK THROUGH TO THE YEAR 2000: CHANGING PERSPECTIVES.

Moderator: Herman T. Franken, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency

Michael Clegg, Manager, Gas, British Petroleum Co. plc.

John W. Dewey, General Manager, Economics Staff, Chevron Corporation

Ion Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Occidental Petroleum Corporation

MAJOR OIL COMPANIES STRATEGIES

Paul B. Hicks, President, Texaco, Europe

Sir Archie Lamb, Executive Director and Adviser on International Relations, British plc.

Henry de Ruiter, Managing Director, Royal Dutch Shell Group

Boris Didiuk Snay, Executive Director, Petrofina S.A.

Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l Ltd.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the Oil & Money conference to be held October 18 and 19, 1984.

Check enclosed  Please invoice.

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## SPORTS

## Krickstein Survives Scare in First Round

By Jane Leavy

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Sunday night, they told Aaron Krickstein he would be playing the opening match on the stadium court in the 1984 U.S. Open. He was not thrilled. "I'd rather play on a field court," he said.

Said his father: "We kept saying, 'That's great, what an honor.' He's saying, 'That's terrible.'

In tennis, youth is an illusion. A player is old before he or she is a

## U.S. OPEN TENNIS

chance to be young. There is one chance to win in privacy. In last year's open, Krickstein won his first-round match against Stefan Edberg in the anonymity of the back courts and went on to become, at 16, the youngest male ever to reach the fourth round.

Now, three inches taller and 10 pounds heavier, he ranked 13th in the world. The expectations for him have increased in proportion to his growth in talent and size — he is the No. 8 seed here — but when he lost the first two sets of Tuesday's first-round to Bruce Mansfield, he looked young and lost.

Mansfield had Krickstein on the defensive, backing up, forcing him to hit his forehand off his back foot. In the third set, when Mansfield broke for 4-3, Krickstein summoned whatever nerve he had gained in the last 12 months and broke back. Suddenly, he began using forehands and catching lines. When they went to a tie breaker, he won the first point with an ace and the second with a lunging backhand return down the line.

Mansfield won the next point — but it was his last of the set, as Krickstein marshalled his forces with running forehands and whirling backhands. It was, he said, the turning point of the match.

Krickstein was up, 4-2, in the fourth set when Mansfield began to wobble with cramps; he was ahead, 10, in the fifth when Mansfield was forced to default. The final score was 3-6, 2-6, 7-6 (7-1), 6-2, 4-0.

No. 10 woman's seed Jo Durie, a semifinalist last year, lost her first-round match to Anne Minter, 2-6, 1-6, 6-4. Durie, who was ranked sixth worldwide at the end of 1983, was dropped to 10th as she has tried to come to grips with success. Her play Tuesday was woefully inconsistent.

She served for the match at 5-3 and was broken at love. In the next game, she momentarily collected herself, a lovely backhand half-volley making it 4-0. Durie had three match points, but Minter saved the first with a service winner, the second with a forehand crosscourt and the third when Durie netted a forehand.

When Minter broke at love in the next game, the match was all but over.

Mamilla Maleeva, the women's No. 6 seed who was ranked 31st at the end of 1983, was felled by leg cramps and Petra Delhez, 6-1, 5-7, 7-5. Maleeva was leading, 4-2, in the third set when she began hobbling in pain.

On the sideline, she pricked her legs with a straight pin, hoping the cramps would go away. They didn't. Although she was two points from winning the match at 5-4, they ended her.

All the men's seeds who played Tuesday were winners, including No. 5 Andres Gomez, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 over Silomo Glickstein, and No. 15 Pat Cash, who encountered only one minor outburst during his 6-3, 7-5, 6-1 match with the ever-tempestuous Ilie Nastase (he threw a ball at an official).

chance to be young. There is one chance to win in privacy. In last year's open, Krickstein won his first-round match against Stefan Edberg in the anonymity of the back courts and went on to become, at 16, the youngest male ever to reach the fourth round.

Now, three inches taller and 10 pounds heavier, he ranked 13th in the world. The expectations for him have increased in proportion to his growth in talent and size — he is the No. 8 seed here — but when he lost the first two sets of Tuesday's first-round to Bruce Mansfield, he looked young and lost.

Mansfield had Krickstein on the defensive, backing up, forcing him to hit his forehand off his back foot. In the third set, when Mansfield broke for 4-3, Krickstein summoned whatever nerve he had gained in the last 12 months and broke back. Suddenly, he began using forehands and catching lines. When they went to a tie breaker, he won the first point with an ace and the second with a lunging backhand return down the line.

Mansfield won the next point — but it was his last of the set, as Krickstein marshalled his forces with running forehands and whirling backhands. It was, he said, the turning point of the match.

Krickstein was up, 4-2, in the fourth set when Mansfield began to wobble with cramps; he was ahead, 10, in the fifth when Mansfield was forced to default. The final score was 3-6, 2-6, 7-6 (7-1), 6-2, 4-0.

No. 10 woman's seed Jo Durie, a semifinalist last year, lost her first-round match to Anne Minter, 2-6, 1-6, 6-4. Durie, who was ranked sixth worldwide at the end of 1983, was dropped to 10th as she has tried to come to grips with success. Her play Tuesday was woefully inconsistent.

She served for the match at 5-3 and was broken at love. In the next game, she momentarily collected herself, a lovely backhand half-volley making it 4-0. Durie had three match points, but Minter saved the first with a service winner, the second with a forehand crosscourt and the third when Durie netted a forehand.

When Minter broke at love in the next game, the match was all but over.

David DuPrez  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Football League begins regular-season play this weekend. A preview of the American Conference:

Miami again appears to be the team to beat in the Eastern Division. The Dolphins offense is powerful and versatile, mostly because of second-year quarterback Dan Marino. In his rookie season, Marino led the conference in passing and was the starter in the Pro Bowl.

Marino's favorite target is 5-foot-9 (1.75-meter) Mark Duper, who gained more than 1,000 yards in receiving last season. Tony Nathan and Andre Franklin will be the primary ballcarriers.

Defensively, the Dolphins lost assistant Bill Arnsperger, one of the game's best strategists, to Louisville. Stedman Bailey and end Kim Bokamp, but, linebacker A.J. Duke, after undergoing offseason surgery to repair torn knee ligaments and a torn rotator cuff, will finally place on the injured reserve list Tuesday. Cornerback Don McNeal, who missed last season with a torn Achilles tendon, is back.

The New England Patriots were a 500 team last season and improved considerably by signing wide receiver Irving Fryar from Nebraska, although it will be out several games with a cracked rib. With stout Stanley Morgan on the other side, quarterback Steve Grogan, coming back from a broken leg, should prosper. Former United States Football League running back Craig James will back up Tony Collins, a 1,000-yard rusher.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## The Great Media Mystery

WASHINGTON — Sherlock Holmes tapped down the tobacco in his pipe and prepared to fight it with a match. He was studying press clippings from Dallas.

Dr. Watson was playing *Trivial Pursuit* by himself, said, "Holmes, something seems to be bothering you."

Holmes replied, "You watched the Republican National Convention last week, didn't you, Watson?"

"I certainly did. Ripsnorting good show it was too. There was not a dull moment, as far as I was concerned."

Quite, Watson. But wasn't there something missing?"

"Missing? I can't think of what it could be. If anything, it had too much of everything."

"Too much of everything, and yet an important ingredient was lacking. Wait a minute, Watson. I think I may have it. Would you hand me that book on the shelf, 'History of the Past, Republican Conventions Since 1956'?"

Holmes excitedly went through the pages. "That's it. It was right in front of our noses and we didn't see it."

"What did we miss, Holmes?"

"For the first time in modern history the Republicans did not attack the media. Not one speaker raged at the networks or Eastern establishment press. Everyone passed up a surefire opportunity to get a standing ovation by refusing to complain that the reporters were not giving their side a fair shake."

"By Jove, you're right, Holmes," said Dr. Watson. "It was a love feast. Usually the Republicans shake their fists at the convention network booths and beat up on The Washington Post and The New York Times. What do you suppose turned them around?"

Holmes lit his pipe. "It's elementary, my dear Watson. Rather than attack the media this time, the Republicans decided to manipulate them. Whatever they wanted the GOP gave it to them. They served

up everybody for interviews from Jerry Falwell to Joan Rivers.

All animosity toward network anchormen was absent. Vice President Bush called *Rather* "Dan," Nancy Reagan called *Donald* "Sam." Barry Goldwater called *Brock* "Tom," Jesse Helms called *Brinkley* "David," and Phyllis Schlafly called *Lesley Stahl* "Honkey."

Every Republican star was on a first-name basis with the interviewers. By playing the good guys, the Republicans wound up co-opting anyone who wore a press badge in Dallas."

"Amazing, Holmes. How did they get away with it?"

"There was no story in Dallas, my dear Watson. The networks were desperate to fill two hours of time every night, and the Republicans were more than happy to oblige them with such diverse ratings as *Bunker Hunt* and *Jack Kemp*. In the past the far right refused to talk to the press. This time they not only sought them out, but invited them to their \$1,000-a-plate parties."

"Why the change of attitude, Holmes?"

"It was quite simple, Watson. While the media and the GOP convention had no choice but to suck their thumbs, the pack of journalists who passed up Dallas were going after Geraldine Ferraro and John Zaccaro. The Republicans didn't want to antagonize the press while they were so intent on nailing a Democratic vice-president in a cookin' flat to the wall. The GOP wrote the script in Dallas last week but the real drama was being played in New York."

"So that's why the Republicans passed up an opportunity to make the media the scapegoats of their convention. What clue tipped you off to their strategy?"

"I became suspicious when all the media dogs were barking every time you saw Ferraro and Zaccaro on the TV screen. Not one of them barked in Dallas."

"Why didn't they bark in Dallas?"

"Between the heat, the tequila and the speeches, they all went to sleep, and gave the Republicans an opportunity to commit the perfect crime."

By Michael Oricchio  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — It's not just any book. It's "The Book." And it's hot. "Love, suspense, wisdom and intrigue. It's all in 'The Book,'" says the ad.

"From a man so rich that he never gets a full account of his possessions to a vicious wren who wants to take a man's head."

It's hotter than hot. Epic!

The people behind "The Book" have conducted months of research to make sure it's exactly what you want. And they're spending \$5 million for publicity to make sure you want it.

If you're in the United States, you'll see the ads on television, you'll hear them on radio, you'll read them in magazines; you'll see them on bumper stickers.

But wait. There's more. Not only is "The Book" being marketed in bookstores but in department stores, too. And grocery stores. And drugstores. And airports. And bus stations. Anywhere you could possibly buy "The Book," it's being sold.

No, it's not the latest from John le Carré or Robert Ludlum or Joan Collins.

In fact, it's one of the earliest.

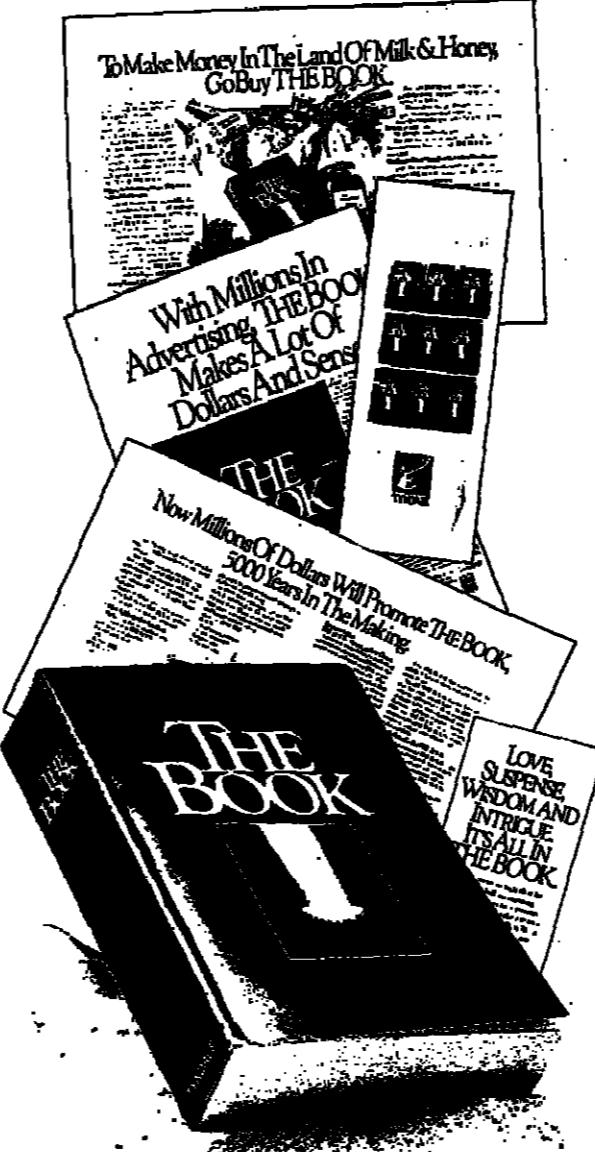
"The Book" is a Bible. And it may just turn out to be the greatest story ever sold.

The paperback cover is a deep, rich blue. On the front is a small photograph of a book, opened with a bright bolt of divine light illuminating its pages. Above this, printed in large off-white capital letters, is "THE BOOK." On the spine appears the name of Tyndale, and on the back a universal pricing code marking it \$9.95.

That's it.

The word "Bible" first appears five pages into "The Book." But it's not as if Tyndale House Publishers of Wheaton, Illinois, and its partner in this endeavor, the Christian Broadcasting Network, of Virginia Beach, Virginia, don't want you to know what "The Book" is.

"We're not trying to deceive anyone," says Jeff Jarrett, CBN's manager of new market development. "When you open 'The Book' we tell you right off it is the Bible. If it said 'The Bible' nobody would pick it up, because they have preconceived notions."



About two years ago Pat Roberson, founder of the nonprofit network in 1960 and host of its inspirational "700 Club" television program, came up with an idea.

The project is referred to down here as "Project Bible," said Jarrett, who is acting as coordinator of the enterprise. "It's to increase Bible readership, literacy and knowledge in the United States, making it a popular and desirable attribute in society, ultimately to return our society to a biblical view of man, history and destiny."

Before getting America back on the path to righteousness, CBN did a bit of research. From polls it conducted and those by Gallup, the network found that more than 100 million adult Americans read the Bible less than once a month, and 48 million Americans don't read the Bible at all.

"The main reason they don't read it is that they don't understand the ad campaign.

CBN has put up \$5 million and hired Compton Advertising Inc., a Madison Avenue company, to handle the campaign.

Somewhere around Sept. 15, Elwell says, five television commercials will begin airing during the syndicated program "Don't Ask Me, Ask God." The full campaign will hit its stride in early October.

Perhaps the best commercial is

the first 20 pages of "The Book" are designed to help readers get through it easily. There are topic headings, such as "What Is 'The Book,'" "The Book and Its Message" and "How to Read 'The Book'." The introduction also tells readers where to find passages on Agitation, Anger, Depression, Discouragement, Eternal Life and 31 other popular concerns, listed in alphabetical order.

Then there's the ad campaign.

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## PEOPLE

## Lord Bags Gamekeeper, Businessman in Hunt

Lord Whitelaw, Britain's deputy prime minister, went gung-ho shooting on an earl's estate last weekend and bagged a businessman and the gamekeeper, his office acknowledged Tuesday. Whitelaw, 66, sprayed shotgun pellets into his shooting companion, Sir Joseph Nickerson, 70, head of an agricultural export firm, and the gamekeeper, Lindsay Waddell, when he slipped while taking aim, a statement said. Neither was seriously hurt in the Saturday afternoon accident on the moors of the north England estate of the Earl of Strathmore.

Makemra Tascioglu, Turkey's culture and tourism minister, said Wednesday that samples from Mount Ararat that a U.S. expedition says may be pieces of Noah's Ark have no historic value. Tascioglu said at a press conference in Ankara that authorities took samples from the sarcophagus of Maria Steffens, the leader of one of three U.S. expeditions searching for the ark, and had them analyzed at the Istanbul Archaeology Museum.

"The samples are only rocks and soil, not wood, and it is understood that they don't need any protection, because they are not ancient pieces," Tascioglu said. However, he added that the samples will be brought to Ankara for further tests.

Steffens, his wife, Marjorie, and their daughter, Marianne, were detained at Istanbul's airport for three hours earlier Wednesday after six bags of samples, weighing about 3.5 kilograms (3.6 pounds), were found in his suitcase. At the preliminary analysis of the samples, Steffens and his family were allowed to leave Turkey on Friday.

Oliver Reed was fined the equivalent of \$130 Tuesday for a drinking spree during which he put his fist through a hotel window and, covered in blood, lurched down a street, wailing just his underwear. Police Inspector Colin Mould told the Guernsey Magistrates Court that the 46-year-old actor staggered in circles, then started banging on a window of the hotel staff quarters shouting, "I want the general," before putting his hand through the window.

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